

CA2ALWY 54

71 S75

c. 2

CA2 ALWY 54 1971S75  
Summary of 1968 Recreation Studies in Se  
lected Alberta Communities With Co 2



3 3398 00305 8079



LIBRARY  
VAULT 19

A SUMMARY OF 1968 RECREATION STUDIES

IN SELECTED ALBERTA COMMUNITIES

with

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND RECREATION

Research Branch



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from

Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### PART I - SUMMARY

#### Information

#### Chapter 1 A SUMMARY OF 1968 RECREATION STUDIES

#### Chapter 2 Methodology of the Studies

#### IN SELECTED ALBERTA COMMUNITIES

#### Chapter 3 Calgary

#### Chapter 4 Lethbridge with

#### Chapter 5 Edmonton

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Chapter 6 Edmonton

#### Chapter 7 Grande Prairie

#### Chapter 8 Lethbridge

#### Chapter 9 Red Deer

#### Chapter 10 Yarmouth

#### Chapter 11 Selected Data on Travelling Patterns

### PART II - CONCLUSIONS

J.M. LEMIRE

Research Branch

Alberta Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation

August, 1971





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Page No.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1

### PART I - SUMMARY

4

Introduction

5

Chapter 1 Objectives of the Studies

8

Chapter 2 Methodology of the Studies

10

Chapter 3 Calgary

15

Chapter 4 Coaldale

27

Chapter 5 Crowsnest Pass

38

Chapter 6 Edmonton

50

Chapter 7 Grande Prairie

62

Chapter 8 Lethbridge

73

Chapter 9 Red Deer

84

Chapter 10 Taber

95

Chapter 11 Selected Data on Travelling Patterns

106

### PART II - CONCLUSIONS

113

Introduction

114

Point 1

115

Point 2

116

Point 3

117

Point 4

120

Point 5

124

Point 6

125



GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PART I - SUMMARY

Introduction

Chapter 1 Objectives of the Studies

Chapter 2 Methodology of the Studies

Chapter 3 Calgary

Chapter 4 Coaldale

Chapter 5 Crownsest Pass

Chapter 6

Chapter 7

Chapter 8

Chapter 9 Red Deer

Chapter 10 Taber

Chapter 11 Selected Data on Travelling Patterns

PART II - CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Point 4

Point 5

Point 6

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from

Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library



TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued . . . )

Page No.

Point 7	126
Point 8	127
Point 9	128
Point 10	128
Point 11	130
Point 12	131
Point 13	131

PART III - RECOMMENDATIONS

133

Recommendation 1	134
Recommendation 2	134
Recommendation 3	135
Recommendation 4	138
Recommendation 5	141
Recommendation 6	142
Recommendation 7	142
Recommendation 8	143
Recommendation 9	143
Recommendation 10	143
Recommendation 11	144
Recommendation 12	144
Recommendation 13	144

APPENDICES







## LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
I	STUDY AREAS, SAMPLE SIZES AND POPULATIONS	12
II	STUDY AREAS, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SAMPLE SIZES	14







### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Miss Grace Skogstaad of the Political Sciences Department and Miss Lynn Stadnik of the Recreation Department at the University of Alberta for their review of Dr. Hobart's reports. Also, I wish to thank Brian Stecyk of the Westrede Institute, Miss Norma Harper of the Research Branch, Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, and Dr. Elsie McFarland of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation for their review of the various drafts of this report.





GENERAL INTRODUCTION





In 1967, a decision was made by Hon. R.C. Clark, Minister of Youth, to study the recreation situation in representative areas of the Province. The representatives of five cities and three recreational areas agreed to be involved in the study. Among these, the Crowsnest Pass regional recreation area was the first to be studied, and the study report presented in September 1968 served as a model for the study of the other areas. The present report consists of the major data collected in each area in 1967-68, and of the major conclusions and recommendations derived from these data. The following can be understood as a synthesis of about 3500 pages of data as contained in the following study reports compiled by Dr. C. Hobart and published by the Department of Youth in April 1969:

Recreation in the City of Calgary

Recreation in the Coaldale Area

Recreation in Crowsnest Pass

Recreation in the City of Edmonton

Recreation in the City of Grande Prairie

Recreation in the City of Lethbridge

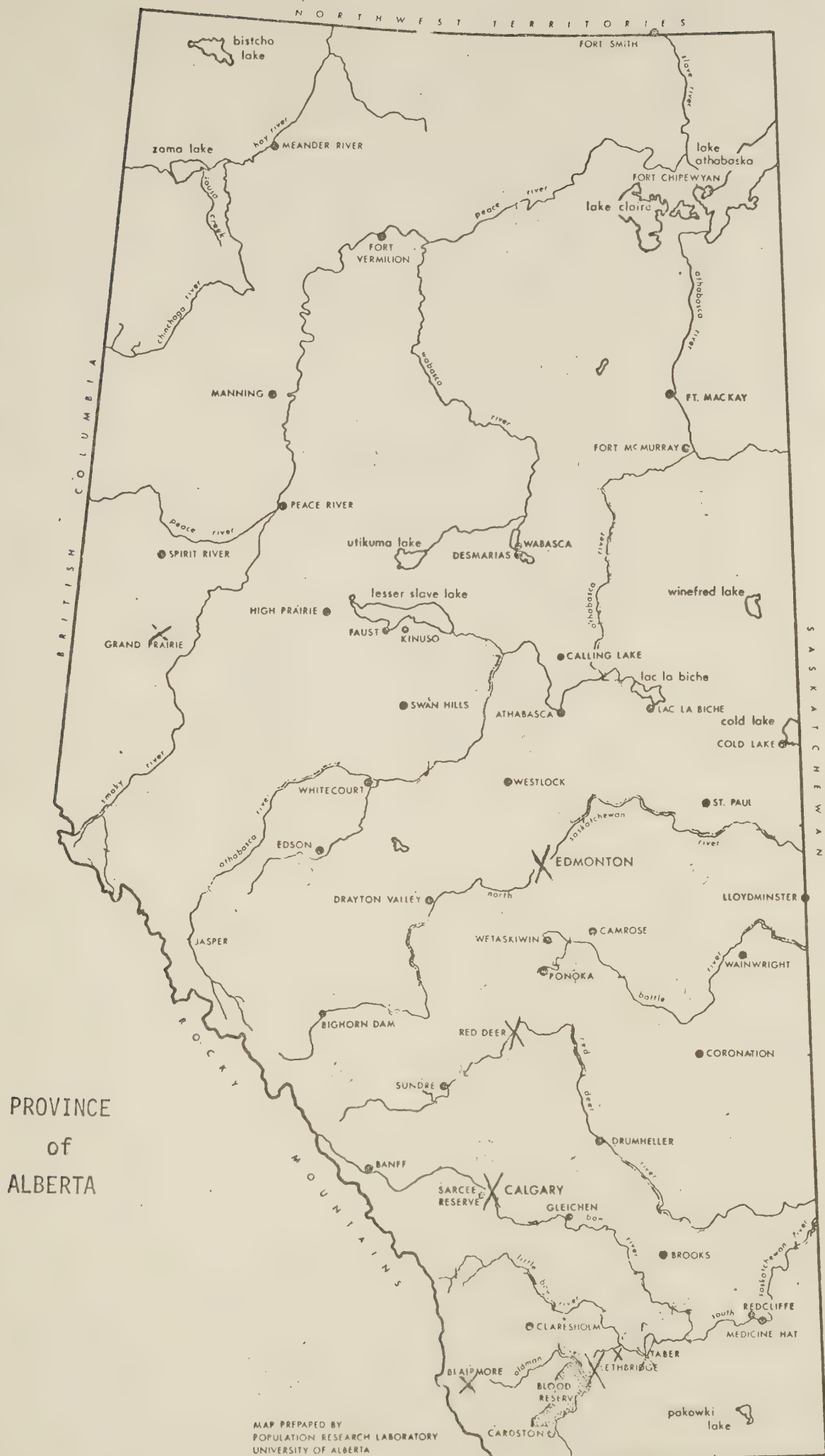
Recreation in the City of Red Deer

Recreation in the Taber Area

On the following map of Alberta, the eight areas studied are indicated by an "X".











P A R T 1

S U M M A R Y

of

C O L L E C T E D   D A T A





## INTRODUCTION

Since the following is a summary, by definition, it provides a general view of all the data collected by Dr. Hobart. However, it means that much specific data and information contained in the original reports have been omitted.

Generalizing from a set of specific data is the first principle which guided this summary; however, there is a second one. Among the data available, some were believed less important than others in terms of the objectives of the study, consequently only selected information was collected for the summary. The application of this principle of selection has consequently led to a reorganization of each area's study data. The chapter on population characteristics was deleted; the chapter on work involvements and preferences was modified; the chapter on organizational involvements was deleted; the chapter on social involvements was deleted; the chapter on leisure time usage and availability was modified; the chapter on desired activities was modified; the chapter on programs and facilities was deleted; and the chapter on recreational problems was modified.

It should also be noted that chapters referred to as "Rural-Urban differences" in the Calgary and Edmonton studies were not included. These chapters were deleted because their content overlapped that of other chapters, or because it was felt their content should be presented apart from the present summary. The general principle used in deleting some chapters and modifying others was simplification of the content and the presentation of the data. The basic framework used



to summarize each area's collected data is outlined below.

#### SUMMARY FRAME

##### Section I: Current Activities

- A. Work
- B. Leisure

##### Section II: Desired Leisure Time Activities

- A. Increased Participation
- B. Participation in New Activities

##### Section III: Recreational Problems

- A. Obstacles to Increased Participation
- B. Obstacles to Participation in New Activities
- C. Attitudes Towards Recreation

The data reported here are based essentially upon the tables of data and the operational and the conceptual definitions used by Dr. Hobart as reported in his eight studies. Only the results which showed statistical significance in the study reports are included in the present summary. It should also be noted that all percentages in this report have been rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Precise comparative data are occasionally missing from study to study because of the low level of responses obtained on some questions, and because some questions were changed from the original ones. The following presentation includes: first, a summary of each areas' study objectives; second, a summary of each areas' study methodology and





third, a separate presentation of each areas' data, summarized according to the above frame and also according to the fact that each town's study included two sub-studies. Each of these sub-studies (an adult survey for those above 18 years of age and not at school, and an adolescent student survey) are summarized separately according to the above summary frame. The adolescent survey does not include Section II, sub-section A (i.e. "increased participation") in four towns (Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Crowsnest Pass). Finally, the summary includes a special chapter on travelling as a type of current leisure activity.





CHAPTER 1

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDIES



Conceptually and operationally, the eight studies had the same objectives, as stated at the beginning of each study report, and the same instruments were used.

The most general objective of the studies was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the study areas. In order to do so, two specific objectives were stated: firstly, each study was to "ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens" involved; and secondly, each study was to "ascertain the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve".

The extent to which the studies have fulfilled their objectives is difficult to assess. Nevertheless, it is noticeable that for various reasons, the second specific objective of the studies was not adequately fulfilled. This, however, does not invalidate the studies in fulfilling their general objective; it only makes the studies less complete than originally anticipated.





CHAPTER 2

M E T H O D O L O G Y   O F   T H E   S T U D I E S



## A. ADULT SURVEY

### 1. Sources of Data:

Three basic sources of data were used in these studies:

A. Census data were obtained through the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These data were used mainly as a comparison device with each sample's population characteristics with the Alberta population characteristics.

B. Data on the social status of the individual, his leisure time, his leisure activities, and his attitudes and problems were collected through the 163 question "Adult Interview Schedule". This questionnaire was primarily based on the report Community Opportunity Assessment, (Drumheller Valley, H.R.R.D., Ex. Council, Government of Alberta, March, 1967), by D. Turner.

C. Data on recreation programs and facilities were obtained through various types of inventories: clubs and public inventory, commercial inventory, church inventories and municipal department inventory.

### 2. Interviewing Procedure:

Basically, each interviewer telephoned to ascertain the presence of the resident selected, and his sex, and then, met with him in order to fill in the questionnaire. Although most interviewers were residents in the study area, a core of about 10 interviewers were used throughout the studies.





### 3. Sampling Procedure:

For each study area, a random sample of households was selected. Then, the sample was divided into six sub-samples on the basis of sex and age (under 30 not at school, 30-55 years of age, older). Table I provides the number of people selected in each study area, the name of the area and the total population of each area.

TABLE I

STUDY AREAS, SAMPLE SIZES AND POPULATIONS

<u>Study Areas</u>	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Populations*</u>
Calgary	729	330,575
Coaldale	190	4,202
Crowsnest Pass	400	6,115**
Edmonton	717	376,925
Grande Prairie	450	11,417
Lethbridge	430	38,760
Red Deer	401	26,171
Taber	296	8,993
TOTAL	3,613	803,158***

\* D.B.S. (1966) except for Crowsnest Pass

\*\* A.B.S. (1968)

\*\*\* Alberta Population (1966): 1, 463, 203

In general, the sampling frames used were the latest lists of electors.



The samples as a whole appeared adequate. Some discrepancies may be explained by the fact that D.B.S. data used for comparison was gathered two or three years before the actual survey data.

#### 4. Analysis:

The questionnaire responses were coded and transferred to computer cards. A series of variables were considered as independent or explanatory. These are: sex, age, marital status, ethnic origin, generation, education, income occupation, and district of residence (for Edmonton\* and Calgary\*\*). These variables and the responses to the questions were cross-tabulated to determine the existence of statistical relationships. This was done with a Chi-square test of significance and the variables showing a significant relationship higher than .05 were included in the report.

### B. ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

#### 1. Source of Data:

The basic source of data used in these surveys was a High School Interview Schedule. This questionnaire listing 79 questions was an abbreviated version of the schedule used in the Adult Survey.

#### 2. Interview Procedures:

With the help of school teachers, students were asked to fill in the questionnaire. This was done on a class basis.

---

\* Appendix A provides a listing and a map of the Edmonton districts.

\*\* Appendix B provides a listing and a map of the Calgary districts.





### 3. Sampling Procedure:

Junior and Senior High Schools were selected in order to secure a sample of teenagers (adolescents) of both sexes in each study area. Table II shows the number of schools involved in each area, and the number of students selected in these areas.

TABLE II

STUDY AREAS, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SAMPLE SIZES

<u>Study Areas</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>Samples</u>
Calgary	10	878
Coaldale	2	90
Crowsnest Pass	2	181
Edmonton	4	699
Grande Prairie	2	339
Lethbridge	2	144
Red Deer	3	343
Taber	4	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	29	2758



CHAPTER 3

C A L G A R Y





## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

In Calgary, about one-half of the women spent less than 30 hours in housework per week. About one-third of all the women reported gainful employment. Most of the men (93%) reported more than 36 hours of gainful employment per week. Married women, women with average incomes (\$5,500 - \$7,999) and women of middle age spent more time in housework than did others. At gainful employment, men worked more hours than women; men in higher income and occupation levels tended to work more hours than did other respondents.

##### B. LEISURE

The majority of the Calgary people indicated having more than 125 hours per month (approximately 30 hours per week) of leisure time. A quarter of the sample, in fact, reported having more than 40 hours a week of leisure time. The people who had the greatest amount of leisure time were: female and/or Canadian and/or third generation and/or housewives and/or non-working and/or under 26 years of age and/or of middle occupational status.



Participation in four to twelve leisure activities was reported by the majority (87%) of the Calgary respondents. In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were, in order: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) visiting friends and places, and 3) playing with children. The activities which were reported by more than 30% of the sample as least time consuming were: 1) visiting friends, and 2) pleasure driving. In the winter, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were, in order: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) visiting friends and places, and 3) playing with children. The activity which was reported by more than 30% of the sample as least time consuming was visiting friends and places. Persons participating in the greatest number of leisure activities were: living in districts 2 and 5 (districts 1, 3, 6, showed the lowest numbers) and/or Canadian and/or second or third generation and/or highly educated and/or of high income and/or in high status occupations (see Appendix C for more specific meanings).

Regarding specific activities, the characteristics of those watching T.V. and movies the most were: those with low education and/or older (winter) and/or Canadian (summer). Those visiting the most were: non-married (winter) and/or of third generation (winter) and/or young (winter) and/or highly educated (summer) and/or of high income bracket (winter). Persons playing with their children the most were: those living in district 4 (winter) and/or married and/or Canadian and/or of third generation and/or non-working and/or young and/or of low and middle status occupations.





## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

One-half of the Calgary respondents desired greater participation in leisure time activities. The desired increased activities were not reported in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Slightly over one-third of the Calgary respondents (37%) did not desire any additional activities. The people who most desired new activities were from district 4 and/or highly educated and/or young.

The four additional activities most desired were: active sports, sociability activities, travelling and home-oriented activities. Active sports and sociability activities were most desired by the youngest age groups. Travelling was more desired by those under 25 and those over 50, while home centered activities were most desired by the oldest respondents.



### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles, there are those which have been reported indirectly and which are related to the general concept of recreational participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

##### A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION\*

Reasons reported by the respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: lack of time (24%), lack of equipment and facilities (5%), lack of money (3%), lack of transportation (3%), and family ties (3%). Some other reasons were: poor health or old age, lack of interest and lack of experience. The people in districts 2 and 4 and/or males and/or married people and/or high income earners and/or high status occupation persons and/or those between the age of 26 to 50 were more restricted by time than the others.

##### B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

The respondents were asked what was required to enable participation in their most desired activities. Time was required by about 45% of the sample, money by about 20%, equipment and facilities

---

\* These obstacles refer only to outdoor summer activities. Obstacles to indoor and/or winter activities were not reported.



by about 12% and transportation by about 7%.

### C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first one and the most general, is an attitude towards society and/or life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. It was found that the Calgary sample had a fairly low degree of anomie: 63% of the sample scored 0 to 2 points on the 5 point scale. The lowest degree of anomie was noted in districts 1 and 2; the highest in district 6. The people with higher education and/or those with higher income and/or those in high status occupations and/or housewives and/or those non-working respondents and/or those above 50 years of age, scored the highest on the anomie scale.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. It was found that the Calgary sample had a moderate endorsement of the "protestant ethic", as 72% scored between 8 and 13 on the scale ranging from 3 to 18. Districts 1, 4 and 8 showed the highest endorsement; districts 2 and 6 the lowest. European born and/or older people showed a higher endorsement of the value of work.





The third attitude refers to the "structure" of leisure activities. About half (55%) of the respondents indicated that more "less-organized" activities were needed; about one quarter thought that "more-organized" activities were needed. The people of districts 4, 5 and 6 wanted "more-organized" activities; the people of districts 1 and 7 less organization. Consistent with this finding, only 29% of the respondents wanted to join an organization or a club related to their desired activities (an average for summer and winter of 77% of the respondents did not belong to any clubs or organizations related to their favorite activities). People living in district 2 and/or Canadian born and/or of third generation and/or highly educated, mostly belonged to organizations related to their favorite activity (in the winter only, since no particular distinctions were found in the summer).

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. A majority (54%) of the respondents did not think that recreation facilities were needed for their age group. The people who were most dissatisfied were: males and/or highly educated and/or with high status occupations and/or youngest. Twelve per cent of the sample reported athletic facilities as most needed. When asked if existing facilities were adequate for "youth", a substantial minority (35%) answered negatively. It was mentioned that there was not enough variety in opportunities because of merely seasonal or week-day opportunities for youth. When asked whether or not persons had equal access to the facilities, 13% of the sample thought that they did not, while 72% thought that facilities were



operated fairly. When asked if the facilities were "too scattered" among communities or "too concentrated" in some areas, most of the people were either undecided (36%) or were satisfied (25%). On the other hand, an equal proportion of people thought that they were either "too scattered" (18%) or "too concentrated" (17%).

Decentralization was favored because: "every community should get something"; "because of transportation, facilities would be more easily accessible"; "participation of all age groups would be facilitated"; and "central congestion of recreational activities would be minimized". Centralization was favored because: "central transportation would increase access" and "more people would be exposed to the activities".

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for various age groups. When asked which age group was most in need of additional activities, half of the sample indicated "teens", while "elderly people" and "pre-school or school children" were the next, mentioned by about 10% of the sample. When asked what was needed for the age group specified, respondents mainly mentioned: bowling, curling, swimming, clubs, Y.M.C.A. and sports for teens; jobs, social programs, travel, movies and Y.M.C.A. for elderly people; and playgrounds and parks, sports, etc. for children.





ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students of Calgary were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities when they were not attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: A majority of the students (72%) spent one hour or less each night of the week studying. About one-half of the students (57%) studied less than one hour each weekend.

2. Part-time work: About one-third of the students held part-time jobs during the school year. The majority of the jobs were for more than nine hours a week.

3. Summer jobs: About one-half of the students (54%) had jobs in the summer. The majority of these jobs were for more than 36 hours a week.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature Oriented Activities: In the winter, the activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were, in order: tobogganning, skating, swimming and bowling. In the summer, the activities most engaged in (by more than 30%) were, in order: swimming, camping, softball, baseball, riding, football, hunting, fishing, tennis and bowling.



2. Other Activities: In the winter and in the summer, the activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were: attending movies, visiting friends, dances and parties, going to cafe or drive-in restaurants, pleasure driving, drinking, attending sports events, holiday trips, cooking and playing cards.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The desired increased participation in activities were not reported in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

The majority of the study sample (78%) desired to participate in additional activities. The types of activities which were desired by more than 10% of the students were: individual athletics, nature-oriented activities (hunting, riding, hiking etc.), excitement activities (flying, racing, motorcycling, etc.), travelling and group athletics.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Lack of money, time, community interest, facilities, and equipment were mentioned as the main obstacles to individual athletics; lack of money and of opportunities were mentioned as the main obstacles



to nature-oriented activities; lack of community interest, of facilities and of money were the main obstacles to excitement activities; lack of opportunities and of facilities were the main obstacles to group athletics. Generally, equipment was needed in order for people to participate in their most desired activities.

## B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes directly and indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one, referred to as "anomie", represents a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one referred to here as "work", represents the extent to which one values work over leisure activities. The third one referred to as "area" represents the opinion of the students as to how "good" or "bad" the area appears to be, in terms of general living. The fourth one referred to as "facilities" refers to the opinion of the students on the appropriate location of facilities and, to the opinion as to the extent to which the facilities are "run" fairly. The fifth one, "activities", refers to the desired level of structure of the recreation activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that only a minority of students (35%) had feelings of demoralization and disorganization towards life (score of 3, 4 and on a 5 point scale).





2. Work: Most students (80%) scored in the medial range or lower on the Protestant Ethic scale, indicating a low endorsement of the value of work over leisure.
3. Area: Almost two-thirds (64%) of the students thought that Calgary was definitely a "good" area for teenagers. A minority (24%) thought that it was a "bad" area.
4. Facilities: A majority (60%) felt that the facilities were too scattered. In general, the facilities were thought of as being "run" fairly, but 31% did not think so.
5. Activities: For the majority (58%) of the students, informal activities were more important than formal activities. Formal activities were preferred by about one third (33%) of the respondents.



CHAPTER 4

C O A L D A L E



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

The majority of the women (66%) in the Coaldale area spent less than 30 hours per week on housework. On the other hand, the time involved in gainful employment for most of the Coaldale respondents was over 40 hours per week in the summer, but less than 40 hours per week in the winter.

##### B. LEISURE

Approximately one-half of the respondents indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week), among which one-quarter indicated having more than 40 hours per week available. Persons indicating the most available leisure time were of the third generation and/or in the lowest or highest income groups.

Approximately equal proportions of persons reported that they were engaged in more or less than seven activities, but participation in four to twelve activities was reported by most of the sample (60%).





In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were, in order: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) making home improvements, and 3) reading. The summer activities that were "least time consuming" were reported by more than 30% of the respondents as being: church activities. In the winter, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies and T.V., and 2) reading. The "least time consuming" activity reported by more than 30% of the sample was: church activities.

Persons participating in the greatest number of leisure activities were: married and/or highly educated and/or young. Married persons watched movies and T. V. most often during the summer. Persons favoring home improvement activities were: women (summer) and /or second generation (summer) and/or in the lowest income brackets (summer) and/or in medial status occupational categories. Persons reading the most were men.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

One-half of the respondents desired greater participation in leisure time activities. Activities in which 10% of the respondents or



more desired increased participation were: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) holiday trips and pleasure drives, 3) attending sports events, and 4) educational and reading pursuits. Persons desiring increased participation in watching movies and T.V. were: women and or the lowest income group. Those wishing increased holidays and pleasure drives were: males and/or married and/or in high income brackets. Sporting events were also favored by high income and/or married and/or male persons.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Seventy per cent of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had previously not participated in. The types of activities most desired were: 1) active sports, 2) travel or spectator activities, and 3) home-oriented activities. Active sports were favored by the youngest age groups and/or those born in the United States or Canada. Travel and spectator activities were favored by respondents over 51 years of age. Slavic peoples were generally most interested in home-centered activities.

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles, there are those which have been reported indirectly and which can apply to the general concept of recreational participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes



towards recreation.

A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION\*

Reasons reported by respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as you would like" were, in order: lack of time, money, health problems, transportation, climate, equipment and facilities, and family ties.

B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons given for lack of participation in desired new activities were: time (27%), equipment or facilities lacking (15%), and money (11%).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first one and the most general, is an attitude towards society and/or life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization, and disorganization. It was evident that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with nearly three quarters (74%) scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents

---

\* These obstacles refer only to outdoor summer activities. Obstacles to indoor and/or winter activities were not reported.





indicated a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic while only a very small percentage indicated a very high or very low endorsement. On the other hand, almost four times the percentage of respondents (58% to 16%) indicated that they obtained more satisfaction from work than from leisure. More high income than low income respondents showed a low endorsement of the protestant ethic. Medial income groups showed a medial endorsement.

The third attitude refers to the "structure" of leisure activities. A minority (26%) of the Coaldale respondents felt a need for "less organized" recreation activities while a significant proportion (45%) felt that there was a need for "more organized" recreational activities. More organized activities were favored because they serve more people, are more efficient, are more permanent, and offer more opportunity for involvement. Interestingly enough, the majority of the Coaldale respondents (62%) did not belong to any organizations connected with these leisure activities and were not interested in doing so.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. One-third of the Coaldale respondents reported that facilities were adequate for their particular age group. Persons mentioning inadequate facilities indicated a need for facilities such as: 1) athletics, 2) meeting places, 3) clubs, and 4) playgrounds. Low income respondents most often indicated that facilities were adequate whereas high income persons stressed the opposite. Low income respondents favored added facilities such as meeting places,



clubs, and playgrounds, while high income respondents favored athletic facilities. When asked if the facilities were too scattered or too concentrated, one-half of the people said that they were satisfied. On the other hand, an equal proportion of people thought that they were either too scattered or too concentrated (10%). Persons under 31 years of age were more dissatisfied with concentration of facilities than were older persons. Most of the respondents (82%) said that existing activities were definitely not adequate for youth. Inadequacy was reported due to poor facilities; lack of facilities, lack of leadership and too scattered facilities. The majority of the respondents (66%) indicated that more or better organized sports were necessary. Also, 8% said that the facilities were not "run" in a fair manner.

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities or programs for various age groups. When asked which age groups were in most need of additional recreation programs, the sample selected, in order of importance: 1) teens, 2) pre-school and school children, and 3) old age groups. When asked what was needed for the age group specified, the respondents mainly reported: sports for teens and children.



ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students of the Coaldale area were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities besides attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: More than two-thirds (70%) of the students spent less than one hour each night studying during the week. In fact, a minority studied between one and three hours each evening. On week-ends, most students (57%) studied less than two hours and less than one-fifth of the students studied more.

2. Part-Time work: Slightly less than one-quarter (22%) of the students held part-time jobs during the school year. Three-quarters of these students worked less than ten hours per week.

3. Summer work: Slightly more than one-half (54%) of the students had jobs in the summer. One-half of these students reported working more than 40 hours per week. Most jobs were "regular day time shift" jobs.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities: In the winter, skating and tobogganning, bowling, table tennis, hockey, baseball and swimming were the only activities involving more than 30% of the students.





Approximately one-third of the students were involved in bowling, table tennis, hockey, basketball and swimming. During the summer, activities involving more than 30% of the students were: swimming, softball/baseball, riding, camping, hunting/fishing, boating and football.

2. General Activities: In the winter and in the summer other activities involving more than 30% of the students were: visiting, going to cafes, driving to a town, movies, parties, holidays, driving around and attending sports events, cooking, playing cards, listening to music, drinking and sewing.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The desired increased activities were not reported in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Two-thirds of the sample desired some kind of new activity that they had not previously participated in. However, individual athletics and group athletics were the only two activities desired by more than 10% of the sample. Activities mentioned by less than 10% of the sample included: excitement activities (sky diving, car racing, etc.), fine arts, passive out-of-home activities (movies, spectator sports), travel, and social activities (parties, hayrides, etc.)



### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

##### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Lack of facilities or community interest was mentioned as the main obstacle to participation in individual athletics by 52% of the sample. No time and other obligations, lack of equipment, lack of money and lack of transportation were reasons provided by the remaining respondents. Lack of facilities and community interest were the main obstacles to participation in group athletics.

##### B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie", which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization, and of demoralization towards life as 60% of the students scored 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale.



2. Work: More than one-third (38%) of the students in the Coaldale area scored high on the Protestant Ethic scale, indicating a high value of work, while about one-third (32%) indicated a low endorsement.

3. Area: More students (63%) thought that the Coaldale area was a good place to live than thought it a bad place (30%). It was further added that plentiful activities and proximity to an urban area made it a "good" area, while lack of things to do made it a "bad" area.

4. Facilities: Most students felt that facilities were "run" fairly; however, those who were dissatisfied (21%) mentioned prejudice or discrimination by an "elite" group of teens and adults. More students (34%) thought facilities were too concentrated than thought them too scattered. However, 22% were satisfied with the location of facilities.

5. Activities: Slightly more students indicated the need for more organized activities (48%) than did persons indicating less organized ones (41%). Organized activities were favored because they minimize confusion and time wastage and permit more fun through group enjoyment. Less organized activities were thought to be more relaxing, and more fun because of less restriction.





CHAPTER 5

C R O W S N E S T   P A S S



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

In the Crowsnest Pass area, about two-fifths of the women spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. Women living in I.D. #10, and/or those under 36 years of age and/or those born in Slavic countries spent the largest number of hours in housework. On the other hand, slightly over one-third of the respondents worked over 35 hours per week in gainful employment for the summer and winter. Persons living in Bellevue or I.D. # 10 (summer) and/or those between 36 and 55 years of age and/or those of second generation persons and/or those in medial status occupations spent the most time in gainful employment.

##### B. LEISURE

Over three-quarters of the sample (85%) indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week), but three-fifths of the sample (60%) indicated having more than 200 hours per month available (about 40 hours per week).



The most leisure time was reported by: Bellevue residents and/or males and/or those over 55 years of age and/or those born in the U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth and/or first generation persons and/or those in the lowest income brackets and/or housewives and/or those either in the lowest status occupations or unemployed.

Over three-fifths of the sample (62%) reported participation in seven to twelve leisure activities. Persons involved in the largest number of leisure activities were: Canadian and/or third generation and/or women and/or under 36 years of age and/or highly educated and/or in high status occupations and/or in the highest income brackets.

The "most time consuming" activities reported by over 30% of the sample for summer and winter were: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) reading, and 3) home-oriented activities (puttering around the house). The "least time consuming" activity mentioned by over 30% of the sample was: visiting friends and places. Housewives and/or persons in low status occupations or unemployed (summer) and/or those with less than nine years of education (winter) were most involved in watching movies and T.V. Reading was favored by the highly educated and/or those in the high status occupations. Coleman residents (winter) and/or females (summer) and/or those in low status occupations and/or housewives or unemployed most favored home-oriented activities.





## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The number of respondents who desired increased participation in leisure time activities was not reported in the study report. Similarly the desired increased activities were not reported.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Over one-half (55%) of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Persons with 12 years of education or college and/or those in high status occupations and/or those in high income brackets and/or those under 36 years of age and/or third generation persons and/or Canadians desired the highest number of new activities.

The activities desired were: active sports, self-improvement activities (academic courses, weight watching, driving lessons, etc.), home-centered activities, travel and spectator activities and sociability activities. Young persons and/or males and/or third generation persons and/or those with more than 10 years of education and/or Canadians and/or those in high status occupations and/or those



in high income brackets were most interested in new active sports activities. Sociability was desired by: European-born persons and/or those over 55 years of age and/or first generation persons and/or those with less than 7 years of education and/or those in low status occupations and/or those in the low income brackets. Travel was most desired by older persons and/or first generation persons and/or those with less than 10 years of education and/or those in low status occupations and/or those in the low income brackets. Self-improvement was popular among: females and/or those under 55 years of age and/or housewives and/or those in high status occupations and/or those born in the U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth, and/or those with less than seven or ten to eleven years of education. Home-centered activities were favored by females and/or those over 36 years of age and/or second generation persons and/or those born in the U.S., U.K., or White Commonwealth and/or those with seven to nine or more than twelve years of education and/or housewives and/or those in either the highest or lowest status occupations.

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles there are those which have been reported indirectly and which refer to the



general concept of recreation participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Almost two-thirds of the sample (66%) did not have any problem participating in their favorite activity "as often as they would like". Reasons for not participating were: lack of time (8%), lack of equipment or facilities (4%), and health problems (4%).

B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons reported by the respondents desiring new activities were: time (25%), lacking facilities (23%), need for lessons or instruction (13%), money problems (12%), and lack of individual or community initiative (11%).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first and the most general, is an attitude towards life and/or society. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with nearly three-fifths (58%) scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Those persons with poor education and/or those in the lowest income brackets tended to have higher anomie scores than did others.



The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents indicated a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic. Housewives and/or high status occupational categories and/or persons in low income groups tended to have higher scores than did others. On the other hand, almost twice as many respondents (38.3%/18%) indicated that they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure.

The third attitude refers to the "structure" of leisure activities. The majority of the Crowsnest Pass respondents (57%) felt that "more organized" activities were needed. Only one-fifth of the respondents said that "less organized" activities were required. On the other hand, the majority of the respondents (average for summer and winter: 66%) did not belong to any organizations connected with their preferred leisure activities and only 26% indicated that they were interested in doing so. These people were interested in joining clubs such as: athletic clubs, fraternal organizations, hobby groups and service groups. Men and/or persons under 36 years of age favored athletic groups.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. Over two-thirds of the Crowsnest Pass respondents reported that facilities were adequate for their age group. Non-married persons and/or those under 36 years of age and/or males





and/or Canadians and/or third generation persons and/or highly educated persons and/or those in the low status occupations and/or unemployed persons and/or those in the medial income brackets most often thought facilities inadequate for their age group. Athletic facilities, meeting places, and clubs were mainly mentioned as needed by these respondents. When asked if recreation facilities were adequate for youth, over two-thirds (73%) answered negatively. The communities which felt that the facilities were inadequate were: (in decreasing proportion) Coleman, I.D. #10, Bellevue, and Blairmore-Frank. Canadians and/or second or third generation persons and/or those under 55 years of age and/or those with more than ten years of education and/or those earning over \$2000, thought youth facilities most inadequate. Inadequacy was reported due to lack of physical facilities, lack of support or participation among youth, and lack of trained leadership. In terms of concentration of facilities, almost one-third (32%) thought facilities were too scattered while only half as many persons thought them too concentrated or satisfactory. Communities which felt facilities too scattered were: (in decreasing proportion) Coleman, Blairmore-Frank, I.D.#10, and Bellevue. Married persons and/or those under 36 years of age thought facilities too scattered.

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for various segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities,



one-half (49%) indicated teenagers, one-fifth (21%) indicated children, and one-tenth (12%) indicated middle-aged people or everybody.

Teenagers were reported to need meeting places, auditoriums, recreation halls and clubs or organizations. School children needed sports (swimming, hockey etc.) playgrounds or parks, meeting places and more supervision. Middle-aged respondents needed recreation halls, and equipment for arts and crafts.

### ADOLESCENT STUDENTS' SURVEY

#### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students in the Crowsnest Pass area were involved in three types of work activities and in one type of leisure activity when they were not attending classes.

##### A. WORK

1. Homework: One-half (50%) of the students spent less than one hour each night studying during the week. Only 10% of the respondents studied more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours each evening. Most students (80%) studied less than three hours\* each weekend.

2. Part-Time Work: Just over one-third of the respondents held part-time jobs during the school year. About one-half of these students worked less than 8 hours each week and one-third between 9 and 18 hours a week.

---

\* A two hour category was not used in the study, consequently limiting any comparisons with the other studies.



3. Summer Work: One-half (52%) of the students had jobs in the summer. Three-quarters of these had jobs involving more than 35 hours of work per week.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

(Only the "most-enjoyed" activities were reported as current leisure activities in the Crowsnest Pass Study.)

Activities most enjoyed by more than 10% of the students for summer and winter were: all seasons sports (gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, bowling and swimming); summer sports (drag racing, football, golf, track and field, archery, soccer, tennis and softball); nature oriented activities (boating, camping, riding, hunting and fishing); and sociability activities (playing cards, drinking, visiting cafes, going to parties and visiting friends). All other activities were enjoyed by a small minority of respondents for summer and winter.

SECTION II

DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

A. INCREASED/CONTINUED PARTICIPATION

The desired increased activities were not reported in the study report.

B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

About two-thirds of the students desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously engaged in. Desired activities





were: 1) individual athletics - active participation (golf, water skiing, swimming, tennis, surfing, skin diving, archery, track and field, gymnastics, bowling, judo and skating); 2) excitement activities (flying, stock car racing, motorcycling, sky diving, gliding, parachuting and shooting); 3) group athletics - active participation (baseball, football, soccer, curling, hockey and basketball); and 4) nature-oriented activities (riding, hiking, hunting, bike riding, mountain climbing, boating, skidooing, tobogganning and camping).

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

##### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Lack of facilities and transportation problems were mentioned as obstacles to participation in leisure activities.

##### B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation, were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the



opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was some feeling of disorganization and demoralization towards life, however it was not too pronounced, as a majority (54%) also indicated very low scores ( 0 - 2 on a 5 point scale).

2. Work: (There was no indication of the value that Crowsnest Pass students placed on work or leisure.)

3. Area: Three-fifths (61%) felt that the area was definitely a "bad" place for teens. Only 25% considered it a "good" area.

Reasons for a "bad" rating were: "nothing to do", "lack of organization", "tight social controls", "cost of activities", and "dislike for the people of the area". Those who indicated that the Crowsnest Pass area was a favorable environment stressed the availability of nature-oriented facilities and activities.

4. Facilities: More than one-half (54%) of the students said that facilities were not "run fairly". Only one-third (32%) said that they were. Most persons felt that facilities were inadequate: either the facilities were too scattered or they were too concentrated.

5. Activities: Students did not directly indicate how they felt about the existing structure of leisure activities.



CHAPTER 6

EDMONTON



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and to gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

Over one-half (59%) of the Edmonton women spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. In the summer and winter, over one-third (37%) of the Edmonton respondents worked over 26 hours per week in gainful employment. During the summer and winter, twice as many men as women were involved in gainful employment for over 41 hours per week (30%/16%).

##### B. LEISURE

The majority of the sample (66%) indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week), but one-third indicated that they had more than 200 hours per month available (over 40 hours per week). Persons indicating the most leisure time were: males (winter) and/or those in the highest income bracket (winter) and/or housewives and/or those in either the highest or the lowest status occupations (winter) and/or those either over 51 or under 26 years of age and/or those with





college education. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the sample reported participation in from seven to twelve leisure activities. Persons participating in the greatest number of leisure time activities were: living in districts 3,4,5,8,10 and 11 and/or married and/or Canadians and/or second or third generation persons and/or under 26 years of age and/or highly educated and/or in high status occupations and/or in the highest income brackets.

In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) reading, 3) making home improvements, 4) playing with children, and 5) visiting friends or places. In the winter, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) reading, 3) playing with children and 4) visiting friends or places. The least time consuming activities mentioned by over 30% of the sample were: pleasure driving (summer) and church activities.

Married persons and/or those with less than twelve years of education and/or those living in areas 5 and 6 (summer) watched movies and T.V. most often. Reading was favored by persons with a college education and/or those 41 - 65 years of age (summer) and/or those living in areas 8, 9, and 10-11. Fourth or more generation persons most often played with children (summer). Persons most involved in visiting were: under 26 years of age and/or third or more generation and/or with more than ten years of education. Persons under 26 years of age mentioned pleasure driving the most often.



Home-improvements were favored by persons 26-40 years of age (winter) and/or persons born in the U.S. or U.K. (winter) and/or second generation persons (winter) and/or those earning less than \$3000 (summer).

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The number of respondents who desired increased participation in leisure time activities was not reported in the study report. Similarly, the desired increased activities were not reported.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Over one-half of the respondents (62%) desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Females and/or persons under 25 years of age and/or Canadians and/or second or third generation persons and/or persons with college education and/or persons in high status occupations desired the greatest number of new activities. The activities desired by more than 10% of these people were: active sports, sociability activities



(engage in visiting, club activities, continuing education, etc.) travel or spectator activities (passive activities), and home oriented activities. Active sports were favored by males and/or Canadians and/or those under 25 years of age and/or those with college education and/or those of second or third generation and/or those in high status occupations. Sociability activities were favored by females and/or those 26 to 40 years of age and/or third generation persons and/or Canadian or Slavic born persons and/or those with less than twelve years of education and/or housewives and/or unemployed persons. Travel and spectator activities were favored by males and/or those over 51 years of age and/or first generation persons and/or those born in the U.S., U.K. or White Commonwealth and/or those in low status occupations and/or those with either twelve years of education or less than nine years. Home improvement activities were favored by second generation persons and/or those over 51 years of age.

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles there are those which have been reported indirectly and which refer to the general concept of recreation participation. This third part is referred to as





attitudes towards recreation.

A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The majority of the respondents (88%) indicated that they did not have any problems participating in the activity they most enjoyed during the summer and the winter. Reasons reported by the remaining respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: lack of time (4%), lack of facilities or equipment (2%), health problems (2%), and lack of money (1%) - (average for summer and winter).

B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons given for lack of participation in desired new activities were: lack of time (54%), lack of money (15%), lack of equipment and facilities (13%) and lack of initiative and interest (5%). (These percentages are based on the number of persons desiring new activities).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first one, and the most general, is an attitude towards society and/or life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with over two-thirds (70%) scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Those with poor education and/or low income and/or in



low status occupations tended to have higher scores than did others.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents indicated a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic while only a very small proportion indicated very high or very low endorsement. Those over 51 years of age and/or those with less than ten years of education had the highest protestant ethic scores. On the other hand, one half of the sample indicated that they got more satisfaction from leisure. Persons in high status occupations obtained most satisfaction from work, while those in the low status occupations obtained most from leisure.

The third attitude refers to the structure of leisure activities. One-half of the respondents desired less organized activities while less than one-third desired more organized activities. On the other hand, the majority of the Edmonton respondents (average for summer and winter: 79%) did not belong to any organizations connected with their preferred activities and only 26% indicated that they were interested in doing so. Those who desired to join an organization favored athletic groups, fraternal groups, and service groups.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. About one-half of the sample (46%) reported that facilities were adequate for their particular age group. Persons



mentioning inadequate facilities indicated a need for active athletic facilities (14%), meeting places, and social clubs. When asked if recreation facilities were adequate for youth, one-third of the sample answered negatively. Over one-half said that the facilities were adequate. Persons between 26 and 50 years of age and/or those earning over \$8000 per year felt facilities most inadequate. Reasons given for inadequate facilities were: lack of physical facilities, lack of support and participation among the youth, lack of athletic programs, lack of finances, and poor management of facilities. Respondents felt that the following facilities were needed for youth: more or better organized sports, recreation centres, playgrounds and parks, and personnel and leadership. On the other hand, the majority of the Edmonton respondents were either satisfied or undecided about the concentration of facilities. Approximately equal proportions of persons felt that facilities were either too scattered (15%) or too concentrated (20%). Females and/or Canadians and/or those earning over \$8000 per year were most prone to say that facilities were too concentrated. Males and/or European or Slavic born persons and/or those earning between \$5500 and \$7999 generally felt facilities were too scattered. Also 15% of the respondents felt that the facilities were not "run" fairly.

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for various segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities, nearly one-half (47%) indicated teenagers. Old age persons were indicated as most needful by 14% and middle-aged adults by 8% of the sample.





ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students in the Edmonton area were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities when they were not attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: Three-fifths of the students (61%) spent less than one hour studying each night during the week. One-half of the students (49%) studied less than 2 hours each weekend.
2. Part-Time Work: About one-third of the students (32%) held part-time jobs during the school year. One-half of the students who reported their hours at work, worked more than 12 hours each week.
3. Summer Work: One-half of the students (47%) had jobs during the summer. Two-thirds of the working students worked more than 36 hours per week.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities: In the winter, the activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the students were, in order: skating, tobogganning, swimming and bowling. During the summer, activities involving more than 30% of the students were, in order: swimming, camping, softball/baseball, tennis, riding, hunting/fishing, football, badminton and bowling.





2. Other activities: In the winter and in the summer, the other activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were: visiting friends, going to dances and parties, attending movies, going to cafes or drive-in restaurants, attending sports events, going for pleasure drives, drinking or playing pool, cooking, playing cards, driving to town or city and going on holiday trips.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

The desired increased activities were not reported in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

About two-thirds (63%) of the sample desired some kind of new activity that they had not previously participated in. Activities mentioned by more than 10% of the sample were: individual athletics, nature-oriented activities, and group athletics.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Obstacles to those who wished to participate in individual athletics were: lack of money, lack of facilities, lack of experience, lack of time, and lack of equipment. Lack of money, time and transportation were mentioned as obstacles to nature-oriented activities. Lack of community interest was the only important obstacle to participation in group athletics.



## B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers firstly to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and secondly to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization and of demoralization towards life as most (58%) scored in the low or medial range of the five point scale (0 - 2).
2. Work: The majority of the students in the Edmonton area scored low or medial on the Protestant Ethic scale indicating that they placed a medial emphasis upon the value of work.
3. Area: Over one-half (62%) of the students felt that the Edmonton area was a "good" place to live, while one-quarter (25%) indicated it as an undesirable environment. Plentiful recreation, friendly people, good transportation facilities and a "nice quiet community" made the area desirable. "Nothing to do", "transportation problems", and "a dislike for the people" were the reasons for a "bad" rating.



4. Facilities: One-half of the students indicated that facilities were fairly "run" while 27% did not think so. Discrimination against poorer teenagers, lack of facilities, poor management and transportation problems were reasons provided for considering facilities not "run" fairly. On the other hand, 47% of the sample felt that the facilities were too scattered while 24% felt they were too concentrated.

5. Activities: Over one-half of the students felt that "less organized" activities were necessary while "more organized" activities were popular among two-fifths of the students.





CHAPTER 7

GRANDE PRAIRIE



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

In Grande Prairie, about one-half of the women spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. In the summer, more than one-half (55%) of the respondents worked over 36 hours per week in gainful employment while in the winter slightly less than one-half (49%) worked that amount.

##### B. LEISURE

Approximately three-quarters of the sample indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week), but one-quarter indicated that they had more than 200 hours per month available (about 40 hours per week). Persons indicating the most leisure time were: married (winter) and/or the highest or lowest status occupations and/or males and/or first generation persons and/or under 25 or over 56 years of age.

Over two-thirds of the sample (70%) reported participation in seven to twelve leisure activities. Persons involved in the largest



number of leisure activities were: Canadian and/or third or fourth generation and/or highly educated and/or in high status occupations and/or in the highest income brackets.

In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies or T.V., 2) playing with children, 3) visiting friends and places, and 4) making home improvements. In the winter the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies or T.V., 2) playing with children, and 3) visiting friends and places. The "least time consuming" activities mentioned by more than 30% of the respondents were: church activities, playing cards (winter), pleasure driving (summer), visiting friends and places (summer).

Married persons (summer) and/or persons in medial status occupations and/or housewives, watch movies and T.V. the most often. Those involved in visiting friends and places the most were: Canadian (summer) and/or single and/or under 25 years of age and/or with 10 or 11 years of education and/or in the income brackets under \$3000 or the one between \$4500 and \$5499. Playing with children was favored by Canadians and/or persons under 25 years of age. Those favoring home improvement activities were in low education groups and/or in medial status occupations.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure



time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

One-half of the respondents desired greater participation in leisure activities. The activities in which increased participation was desired by more than 5% of the sample (no more than 9% of the sample desired the same activity) were: 1) attending sports events, 2) home-oriented activities, 3) travelling, 4) visiting friends and places, 5) passive activities and 6) individual athletics.

B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Over one-half (54%) of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Persons with ten to eleven years of education or college and/or persons under 25 years of age desired the greatest number of new activities. The activities desired by more than 10% of these people were: 1) active sports, 2) self-improvement activities (academic courses, weight watching, driving lessons, etc.) and 3) travel. Persons who were young and/or third or more generation and/or male and/or with medial educational achievements were most interested in new "active sports" activities. Travel was most desired by older persons and/or first generation persons and/or males and/or persons with low educational achievements. Self-improvement was favored by second or third generation persons and/or females and/or those between 26 and 55 years of age and/or those with either college or ten to eleven years of education.





### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles, there are those which have been reported indirectly and which can apply to the two above types of recreation participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

##### A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Reasons reported by respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: lack of time (20%), lack of equipment and facilities (7%), and transportation problems (2%).

##### B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons for lack of participation in desired new activities were: time (24%), lack of equipment and facilities (12%), transportation problems (6%) and lack of money (5%).

##### C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first one and the most general, is an attitude towards life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of



feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with nearly three-quarters (71%) scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Those with poor education and/or low income and/or in lower status occupations tended to have higher scores than did others.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents indicated a medial endorsement of the "protestant ethic" while only a very small proportion indicated very high or very low endorsement. Almost twice as many respondents (59%/31%) indicated that they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure. First or second generation persons and/or medial occupational status groups reported the most satisfaction from work.

The third attitude refers to the structure of leisure activities. A significant proportion (43%) wanted "less organized" recreation activities while only about one-third (35%) wanted "more organized" activities. On the other hand, the majority of Grande Prairie respondents (average for summer and winter: 73%) did not belong to any organizations connected with their preferred leisure activities and one-quarter (28%) indicated that they were interested in doing so.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. The majority of the Grande Prairie respondents (58%) reported that facilities were adequate for their particular age



group. Unmarried persons and/or youths and/or old age persons thought facilities most inadequate for their age group. Persons mentioning inadequate facilities indicated a need for "social, educational and hobby facilities" and "athletic facilities". Social, educational and hobby facilities were most favored by non-married persons and/or those older than 25. Athletic facilities were favored by married persons and/or those under 25 years of age. When asked if recreation facilities were adequate for youth, nearly one-half (46%) of the sample answered negatively. Younger persons and those in the highest status occupations reported the most dissatisfaction. Inadequacy was reported due to lack of facilities, "too much criticism of youth", and lack of athletics. In terms of location of facilities, most of the respondents (67%) were either satisfied or undecided, and one-fifth of the sample indicated that facilities were too concentrated. On the other hand, 14% of the sample felt that public facilities were not fairly "run" while 6% of the sample felt that private facilities were.

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for various segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities, nearly one-half of the sample (44%) indicated "teens". "Elderly people" and "children under 13" were mentioned by about 8% of the sample.





ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students of Grande Prairie were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities besides attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: A majority of the students (64%) spent less than one hour (including none) each night studying during the week. On week-ends a minority (31%) of the students studied less than one hour.
2. Part-Time Work: Slightly less than one-half of the students held part-time jobs during the school year. Most of the jobs were for 4 to 8 hours a week.
3. Summer Work: Slightly more than half of the students (61%) had jobs in the summer. The majority of these jobs were for more than 36 hours per week.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature Oriented Activities: In the winter the activities most engaged in by more than 30% were, in order: skating, tobogganing, bowling, basketball and volleyball. In the summer the activities most engaged in by more than 30% were, in order: swimming, camping, softball, baseball, hunting, fishing, riding, tennis, football and bowling.
2. Other Activities: In the winter and in the summer, going to the cafe,



attending movies, visiting friends, going to parties and dances, attending sports events, pleasure driving, cooking, playing cards, drinking, playing pool and holiday trips were the most engaged in activities by more than 30%.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Desired increased participation was not reported in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

A majority of the students (60%) desired to participate in additional activities. The three types of activities indicated by more than 10% of the respondents were: 1) individual athletics: (golf, water skiing, archery, skating, tennis and swimming); 2) nature oriented activities: (horseback riding, hiking, hunting, climbing, boating, camping and tobogganing); and 3) social activities: (picnics, weiner roasts, hay rides, dances and parties).

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Lack of equipment and of facilities were mentioned as the main obstacles to individual athletics; lack of equipment and of time were



mentioned as obstacles to nature-oriented activities; and lack of facilities and of interest in the community were mentioned as obstacles to social activities. Transportation as a problem was mentioned by a minority (10 to 15%) of students. As a whole, equipment was most needed in order to participate in the most desired activities.

## B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization and of demoralization towards life as only 32% obtained medial and high scores (3,4 on a 5 point scale).

2. Work: While the majority of students scored in the medial range of the protestant ethic scale used, a minority clearly endorsed the value of work over the value of leisure.



3. Area: A few more students (49%) thought that Grande Prairie was a good place to live than thought (44%) that it was a bad place. It was further indicated that social activities made it a "good" area while the "lack of things to do" made it a "bad" area.

4. Facilities: Most students felt that the facilities were "run" fairly but 30% said they were not. However, over half of the students felt that the facilities were too scattered.

5. Activities: Slightly more students (49%) indicated the need for "less organized" and for more informal activities than those (44%) who indicated the need for "more organized" activities.





CHAPTER 8

L E T H B R I D G E



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

In Lethbridge, about one-half of the women spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. During the summer and winter approximately two-fifths (40%) of the respondents worked over 36 hours per week. Persons indicating the greatest amount of time spent in gainful employment were: males and/or middle aged persons and/or single persons and/or those in the highest income brackets and/or those in the highest status occupations.

##### B. LEISURE

Approximately three-quarters of the sample indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week), but one-fifth indicated that they had more than 200 hours per month available (about 40 hours per week). Largest amounts of leisure time were reported by females and/or those under 36 years of age and/or housewives and/or those either unemployed or in the lowest status occupational categories.



Over one-half of the sample (58%) reported participation in seven to twelve leisure activities. Persons involved in the greatest number of leisure activities were: those under 36 years of age and/or those with a college education and/or those in the highest status occupations and/or those in the highest income bracket.

In the summer and winter the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies and T.V., 2) reading, 3) playing with children, and 4) home improvements (summer). The "least time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the adults were: church activities. College persons and/or those over 55 years of age were most likely to mention reading as a "most time consuming" activity.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities refer to those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Two-thirds of the Lethbridge respondents desired greater participation in leisure time activities. The desired increased activities were not reported in the study report.





## B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Over one-half (57%) of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Persons under 36 years of age and/or those in the highest status occupations desired the greatest number of new activities. The activities desired by more than 10% of these people were: active sports, self-improvement activities (academic courses, weight watching, driving lessons, etc.), travel and hobbies. More males than females desired sports activities while more females desired self-improvement activities.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles there are those which have been reported indirectly and which can apply to the two above types of recreational participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

## A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Reasons reported by respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: time, health or family problems (26%); transportation or money problems (3%); lack of equipment or facilities (3%) and lack of interest, experience, or organization (2%). Persons over 55 years



of age mentioned money or transportation as the major obstacle. The majority of all age groups mentioned time, health, or family problems but only persons under 55 years of age mentioned lack of facilities or equipment as a problem.

B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons given for lack of participation in desired new activities were: time (22%), lack of equipment or facilities (11%), lack of money (9%), and lack of initiative or public interest (4%).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation. The first one and the most general, is an attitude towards life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with three-quarters scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Those with poor education and/or those in low status occupations and/or those in low income groups and/or Slavic born persons tended to have higher anomie scores than did others.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree to which an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents (65%) indicated a medial to high endorsement of the protestant ethic. On the other hand, almost twice as many respondents



(44%/23%) indicated that they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure. High occupational status groups indicated obtaining most satisfaction from work.

The third attitude refers to the "structure" of leisure activities. About one-third (36%) of the sample desired "more organized" recreation while one-fifth (20%) desired "less organized" activities. A larger proportion of females than males wanted "less organized activities". On the other hand, the majority of Lethbridge respondents (average for summer and winter: 76%) did not belong to any organizations connected with their preferred leisure activities and only 25% indicated that they were interested in doing so. Types of organizations respondents wished to join were: 1) small miscellaneous (sewing, gardening, reading); 2) athletic; 3) service; 4) fraternal.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. The majority of respondents (58%) reported that facilities were adequate for their particular age group. Single persons and/or those either under 36 or over 55 years of age thought facilities most inadequate for their age group. Persons mentioning inadequate facilities indicated a need for: athletic facilities (swimming pools, playgrounds and parks), facilities for clubs, and facilities for meeting places. Single persons and those under 36 years of age indicated facilities needed for meeting places, clubs, cultural activities and adult educational classes. When asked if recreational facilities were adequate for youth, over one-half (59%)





answered that they were adequate while 27% felt that they were not. Persons under 36 years of age were most dissatisfied. In terms of location of facilities, most of the respondents (58%) were either satisfied or undecided; while one-fifth of the sample indicated that facilities were too concentrated. On the other hand, 68% of the sample thought that the facilities were fairly operated while 14% did not think so.

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreational activities for various segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities, nearly two-fifths (39%) of the sample indicated "teens" while old-aged adults and middle-aged adults were mentioned by 11% and 8% of the sample respectively.





ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students in the Lethbridge area were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities when they were not attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: Over one-half (64%) of the students spent less than one hour each night studying during the week. Less than one-tenth studied more than two hours each evening. Over three-quarters of the students (79%) studied less than two hours each weekend.
2. Part-Time Work: About one-third of the students (31%) held part-time jobs during the school year. Most of the students who reported their hours at work, worked more than nine hours each week.
3. Summer Work: One-half (50%) of the students had jobs during the summer. Most of these students worked more than 36 hours per week.

B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities: In the winter, activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the students were: tobogganing, skating, bowling, table tennis and basketball. During the summer, activities involving more than 30% of the students were: swimming, baseball, camping, riding, hunting and fishing, football, tennis and badminton.



2. Other Activities: In the winter and in the summer other activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were: watching movies, visiting, dancing or parties, going to cafes, pleasure driving, attending sports events, playing cards and going on holiday trips.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Desired increased activities were not mentioned in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

About one-half of the sample (46%) desired some kind of new activity that they had not previously participated in. Activities mentioned as first or second choice by more than 10% of the sample were: individual athletics, nature-oriented activities and social activities.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Obstacles to those who wished to participate in individual athletics were: lack of equipment and facilities, lack of money and lack of transportation. Obstacles to sociable activities were: lack of equipment and facilities, money and transportation problems, lack of interest in the community, lack of time, or health problems.



## B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization and of demoralization towards life as a minority (22%) scored in the high range of the five point scale (3, 4 or 5).

2. Work: The majority of the students in the Lethbridge area scored low on the protestant ethic scale indicating that they place a low emphasis upon the value of work.

3. Area: One-half of the students (49%) felt that the Lethbridge area was definitely a "good" place to live while nearly one-third (30%)





indicated it as an undesirable environment. Plentiful recreation, friendly people, good transportation facilities, and good educational facilities made the area desirable. "Nothing to do" was the only reason given for a "bad" rating.

4. Facilities: One-half of the students indicated that facilities were fairly "run" while 27% were clearly dissatisfied. On the other hand, the same proportion of students (35%) felt that facilities were either too scattered or too concentrated.

5. Activities: More respondents (48%) indicated the need for "less organized" activities than those (30%) who preferred "more organized" activities.



CHAPTER 9

R E D   D E E R



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

The majority of the women (70%) in the Red Deer area spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. Respondents in the middle age categories reported the most amount of time spent in housework. Time involved in gainful employment for most of the Red Deer respondents (84%) was between 36 and 50 hours per week during the summer and winter. Persons spending the most amount of time in gainful employment were: male and/or married and/or third or more generation and/or in the high income groups and/or in medial occupational categories and/or in the 26 to 40 age group.

##### B. LEISURE

Approximately three-quarters of the respondents indicated having more than 125 hours of leisure time available per month (approximately 30 hours per week). One-quarter of the sample reported having more than 40 hours per week available. Persons indicating the most available leisure time were highly educated and/or young and/or



housewives and/or in high status occupations.

The majority of the sample (80%) reported that they were engaged in more than seven leisure activities. Most of these people reported participation in seven to twelve activities. The respondents indicating the highest number of activities were: Canadian and/or 26 to 40 years of age and/or highly educated and/or in high status occupations and/or in high income brackets.

In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were, in order: 1) watching movies and T. V., 2) reading, 3) visiting friends or places, 4) playing with children, and 5) making home improvements. In the winter, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies or T.V., 2) reading, and 3) playing with children. The "least time consuming" activity mentioned by over 30% of the sample was: home improvements (summer).

Persons in the 56 years of age and over bracket and/or persons with nine years education of less, indicated that they participated in watching movies and T.V. the most. Those involved in visiting the most were: highly educated and/or in high income brackets and/or either housewives or in medial occupational categories (summer) and/or in the under 25 years of age group (summer). Persons mentioning playing with children most were: married and/or female and/or under 40 years of age (summer) and/or housewives and/or in the medial status occupations.





## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Almost two-thirds of the respondents desired greater participation in existing leisure time activities. Activities in which 5% of the respondents or more desired increased participation were:

1) watching movies and T.V., 2) home-oriented activities, 3) attending sports events, 4) educational activities, 5) individual athletics, 6) visiting friends and places and 7) pleasure driving.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

About one-half (49%) of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Married persons and/or fourth or more generation persons and/or persons with twelve years of education and college and/or persons in high or medial occupational status groups and/or persons under 40 years of age indicated that they desired to participate in the largest numbers of new leisure activities. Types of activities most desired were: 1) active sports, 2) travel, 3) self-improvement activities (academic courses, weight watching, driving lessons, etc.) and 4) creative hobbies. Married persons and/or those in the 26 to 40 age



group were most interested in active sports, while those persons over 40 were most interested in travel.

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles, there are those which have been reported indirectly and which can apply to the two above types of recreation participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

##### A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Reasons reported by respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: lack of time, lack of equipment or facilities and family ties.

##### B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Reasons given for lack of participation in desired new activities were: lack of time or poor scheduling; lack of money; and lack of equipment or facilities.

##### C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of the respondents towards recreation.



The first one, and the most general, is an attitude towards society and/or life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, as over two-thirds (70%) scored 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Persons with nine or less years of education and/or persons in low status occupations and/or persons in low income categories, reported higher anomie scores than did other groups.

The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree to which an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents indicated a medial endorsement of the "protestant ethic" while only a very small proportion indicated very high or very low endorsement. Generally males scored higher than females in this category. On the other hand, twice as many respondents (49%) mentioned work as more satisfying than leisure activities (24%).

The third attitude refers to the structure of leisure activities. One-third of the respondents indicated that "more organized" activities were necessary while one-fifth said that "less organized" activities were most needed. Persons with college educations and in high status occupations were more inclined to desire "less organized" activities than were other groups. The majority of the Red Deer respondents (77%) did not belong to any organizations or clubs connected with their preferred leisure activities and most (70%)





indicated that they were not interested in doing so. Those who wished to join organizations and clubs were generally under 25 and/or those with more than nine years of education.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. Almost two-thirds (61%) of the Red Deer respondents reported that existing facilities were adequate for their age group, while 17% did not think so. Persons indicating inadequate facilities suggested that the needed facilities were mainly: athletic facilities, facilities for social clubs and meeting places. On the other hand, 11% of the respondents thought that the public facilities were not operated fairly, while 2% thought that the private facilities were not.

. The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for particular segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities, nearly one-third of the sample (32.4%) indicated "teens"; elderly people were favored by 9.7% and children under 13 years of age by 8.5% of the sample.



## ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students in the Red Deer area were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities when they were not attending classes.

#### A. WORK

1. Homework: Three-quarters (77%) of the students spent less than one hour each night studying during the week. A similar proportion (71%) studied less than 2 hours each weekend.
2. Part-Time Work: Over one-third of the students (37%) held part-time jobs during the school year. More than one-half (55%) who reported their hours at work, worked more than 12 hours each week.
3. Summer Work: One-half (57%) of the students had jobs during the summer. Most of these students worked over 36 hours per week.

#### B. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities: In the winter, activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the students were, in order: skating, tobogganing, bowling, swimming, curling, table tennis, and skiing. During the summer, activities involving more than 30% of the students were, in order: swimming, camping, softball/baseball, hunting and fishing, riding, tennis, football, badminton, and golf.



2. Other Activities: In the winter and in the summer, other activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were: attending movies, visiting friends, going to cafes or drive-in restaurants, going to dances or parties, driving to cities and towns, attending sports events, taking holiday trips, going for pleasure drives, cooking, card games, and "wild" sociability activities (drinking, pool, drugs, etc.).

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Desired increased activities were not indicated in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Although it is not reported how many people wanted to participate in a specific additional activity, it is however reported that over half of the students wanted to try at least one additional activity. Activities mentioned as first or second choice by more than 10% of the sample of students were: individual athletics, nature-oriented activities, group athletics and travel.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES .

Obstacles to those who wished to participate in individual athletics were: lack of time, lack of money, lack of equipment, lack



of transportation and lack of facilities. Problems opposing nature-oriented activities were: lack of time, lack of equipment, lack of money, and lack of community interest. Obstacles to group athletics were lack of time and lack of community interest. Obstacles to participation in travel activities were lack of time and money.

## B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent to which an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization and of demoralization towards life as a minority (29%) scored in the high range of the five point scale (3, 4, 5).

2. Work: The majority of the students tended to show a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic indicating that they placed a medial value upon work.





3. Area: Over two-thirds of the respondents (69%) felt that the Red Deer area provided a good environment for teenagers because "it is a sociable area", "it has good educational facilities, "recreation is plentiful" and "it has good natural resources for nature-oriented activities". Negative aspects mentioned by one-fifth of the students (21%) included: "there is nothing to do", "not enough sports facilities", and "too many social controls".

4. Facilities: Two-thirds of the students indicated that facilities were fairly "run" against 18% who did not think so. Those dissatisfied mentioned discrimination against poorer teenagers, lack of facilities, poor management, cost of activities, and transportation difficulties. More students (38%) thought facilities too scattered than thought them too concentrated (26%).

5. Activities: Approximately the same proportions (40 - 45%) of students favored more organized or less organized activities.



CHAPTER 10

T A B E R



## ADULTS SURVEY

### SECTION I

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: work and leisure. Work refers to housework (by women) and gainful employment (by men and women). Leisure refers to time spent and/or activities engaged in when not working.

##### A. WORK

In the Taber area, about two-fifths of the women spent less than 30 hours per week in housework. Women in the 26 - 40 age bracket spent the greatest number of hours in housework. In the summer and winter about one-third (34%) of the Taber respondents worked over 36 hours per week in gainful employment. During the summer, all of the farmers worked over 36 hours per week. In the winter persons in the highest status occupational categories worked the most number of hours. Males were generally involved in gainful employment more than females.

##### B. LEISURE

Approximately one-third of the sample indicated having more than 100 hours of leisure time available per month (about 25 hours per week). Persons indicating the greatest amount of free time were: those with medial education (summer) and/or those under 26 years of age (summer) and/or those in the highest or lowest status occupations.





About three-fifths of the sample (61%) reported participation in seven to twelve leisure activities. Persons involved in the largest number of leisure activities were: Canadian and/or third generation and/or highly educated and/or under 40 years of age and/or in high status occupations and/or in income brackets exceeding \$5,500.

In the summer, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies or T.V., 2) making home improvements, and 3) reading. In the winter, the "most time consuming" activities reported by more than 30% of the sample were: 1) watching movies or T.V., 2) reading. The "least time consuming" activities mentioned by more than 30% of the sample were: pleasure driving (summer) and church activities.

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

This section is divided into two parts: increased participation in prevailing activities and participation in new activities. Leisure time activities are those activities participated in when not working.

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Over three-quarters of the sample desired greater participation in leisure activities. The activities in which increased participation was desired by more than 8% although not more than 25% of the sample were: 1) passive activities (watching movies,



T.V., listening to records), 2) spectator sports, 3) pleasure drives, 4) cultural or educational activities, and 5) individual and group athletics.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Over one-half (62%) of the respondents desired some kind of leisure activity that they had not previously participated in. Persons under 26 years of age and/or those with college education and/or those in the medial or highest income brackets desired the most number of new activities. The activities desired by more than 5% of these people were: active sports, travel or holiday trips, self-improvement activities (academic courses, weight watching, driving lessons, etc.), and hobbies. Active sports were favored by those persons under 40 years of age and/or those with more than 10 years of education. Passive activities and travel were favored by those over 40 years of age and/or with less than 9 years of education. Self-improvement activities were favored by those persons over 26 years of age and/or those with more than 7 years of education.

### SECTION III

#### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

This section logically follows Section II on "desired leisure activities" in that it includes two parts: obstacles to increased participation and obstacles to participation in new activities. In addition to these two kinds of obstacles there are



those which have been reported indirectly and which can apply to the two above types of recreational participation. This third part is referred to as attitudes towards recreation.

A. OBSTACLES TO INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Reasons reported by respondents for not participating in their favorite activities "as often as they would like" were, in order: health, time and family problems (36%); lack of equipment, facilities or organization (9%); and money or transportation problems (4%).

B. OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Two-thirds (66%) of the sample said that nothing was needed to enable them to participate in new activities. Reasons of the remaining respondents for not participating in the desired activities were: transportation problems (18%); equipment and facilities needed (11%); and time, money and health problems (2%).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS RECREATION

Five areas of attitudes have been reported which provide various beliefs and feelings of respondents towards recreation. The first one, and the most general, is an attitude towards life. This attitude was measured through an "anomie scale" which is indicative of feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization. The total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with three-fifths (61%) scoring 0, 1 or 2 on the five point scale. Those with poor education and/or low income and/or in lower status occupations tended to have higher scores than did others.





The second attitude directly related to leisure was measured through a "protestant ethic scale" which is indicative of the degree an individual values work over leisure. The majority of the respondents indicated a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic while only a very small proportion indicated very high or very low endorsement. Persons with 6 or less years of education indicated the most support for the protestant ethic. Almost four times as many respondents (58%/17%) indicated that they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure. Married persons and/or those with less than ten years of education and/or over 40 years of age reported the most satisfaction from work.

The third attitude refers to the structure of leisure activities. A significant proportion of the Taber respondents (39%) wanted "more organized" recreation while about one-quarter (26%) wanted "less organized" activities. On the other hand, the majority of the Taber respondents (74%) did not belong to any organizations connected with their preferred leisure activities and 22% indicated that they were interested in doing so. Those who were interested favored small, miscellaneous organizations (sewing, gardening, etc.), athletic and service organizations.

The fourth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation facilities. The majority of the Taber respondents (62%) either reported that facilities were adequate for their particular age group or were indifferent. Persons under 40 years of age were slightly more dissatisfied with facilities than were older persons.





Persons mentioning inadequate facilities indicated a need for athletic facilities, meeting places and facilities for clubs.

When asked if recreation facilities were adequate for youth, almost one-half (40%) answered negatively. Canadian and European born persons and/or under 40 years of age indicated dissatisfaction with facilities for youth. Opportunities and facilities desired for youth were: more and better organized sports (29%), a meeting place or coffee house (6%), and "lots of things, same as for adults". Most of the respondents (64%) were either satisfied or undecided about location of facilities: on the other hand, more respondents (16%) felt that the facilities were too concentrated than felt that they were too scattered (5%).

The fifth attitude refers to the general adequacy of recreation activities for various segments of the population. When asked which age group was most in need of increased opportunities, nearly one-half (40%) indicated "teens". Elderly people were mentioned by 12% and young children by 10%. Young children were favored by first and second generation respondents and those with poor education. College persons frequently mentioned elderly people while teenagers were most frequently mentioned by persons with 7 to 12 years of education.

Also, 18% of the respondents thought that the facilities were not operated fairly.



ADOLESCENT STUDENTS SURVEY

SECTION I

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The students in the Taber area were involved in three types of work activities and in two types of leisure activities when they were not attending classes.

A. WORK

1. Homework: Three-quarters (75%) of the students spent less than one hour each night studying during the week. Three-fifths (60%) studied less than 2 hours each weekend.
2. Part-Time Work: About one-third (35%) of the students held part-time jobs during the school year. Most of the students who reported their hours at work, worked more than 12 hours per week.
3. Summer Work: More than two-thirds (69%) of the students had jobs during the summer. Almost all of the working students worked more than 36 hours per week.

B. LEISURE

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities: In the winter, activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the students were: skating, badminton, tobogganing, volleyball, hunting or fishing, and hockey. During the summer, activities involving more than 30% of the students were: swimming, softball, camping, hunting or fishing, riding, boating, football and track and field.



2. Other Activities: In the winter and summer other activities most engaged in by more than 30% of the sample were: visiting friends, attending movies, going to cafes or restaurants, driving to cities or towns, going to dances or parties, taking holiday trips, going for pleasure drives, attending sports events, cooking, "wild activities" (drinking, drugs or pool), sewing, playing cards, and working on cars (summer).

## SECTION II

### DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

#### A. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Desired increased activities were not mentioned in the study report.

#### B. PARTICIPATION IN NEW ACTIVITIES

Three-quarters of the sample (77%) desired some kind of new activity that they had not previously participated in. The activities mentioned were: individual athletics, nature-oriented activities, and group athletics.

## SECTION III

### RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

#### A. OBSTACLES TO DESIRED LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Obstacles to those who wished to participate in individual athletics were: lack of facilities, lack of experience, lack of





equipment, lack of organization and transportation problems. Lack of equipment and lack of organization were the only major obstacles to participation in nature-oriented activities. Lack of organization was the only important obstacle to participation in group athletics.

#### B. ATTITUDES

Five types of attitudes, directly or indirectly related to recreation participation were reported. The first one refers to "anomie" which is a general feeling of disorganization and isolation towards life and/or society. The second one entitled "work" refers to the extent to which an individual values work over leisure activities. The third one entitled "area" refers to the individual's general opinion as to how "good" or "bad" the area is for teenagers to live in. The fourth one entitled "facilities" refers to the opinion on the appropriate location of facilities and to the opinion as to the extent to which they are "fairly run". The fifth one entitled "activities" refers to the appropriate desired level of structure of the activities.

1. Anomie: The students' anomie scores show that there was little feeling of disorganization and of demoralization towards society and/or life as a minority (33%) of the students scored in the high range of the five point scale (3, 4, 5).

2. Work: The majority of the students in the Taber area indicated a medial endorsement of the protestant ethic thus showing that they placed a moderate emphasis upon the value of work.



3. Area: Over one-half of the students (61%) felt that Taber was a "good" place to live because there was "a lot to do" and "plenty of opportunity for recreation". One-third of the students (36%) said that it was a "bad" area because there was "nothing to do".

4. Facilities: Three-quarters of the students felt that facilities were definitely "run" in a fair manner but 16% did not think so. The dissatisfied students mentioned that there was discrimination because a "clique" ran everything, and facilities were not adequate. On the other hand, similiar proportions of students felt that facilities were too concentrated (26%) or too scattered (23%) and, 17% of the students were satisfied with the location of facilities.

5. Activities: More than one-half of the students preferred more organized recreation activities. Less organized activities were supported by one-quarter of the students.



CHAPTER 11

S E L E C T E D     D A T A     O N

T R A V E L L I N G     P A T T E R N S



A series of questions regarding vacations, weekends, and extended weekend trips was asked. The data compiled concerned the frequency, destination, major purpose, miles travelled, means used (automobile, etc.), length (how many days), size of party, and activities participated in on weekend trips. Although inquiries were made for each area of the study, responses were not included in each of the reports in the same amount of detail.

#### CALGARY

##### A. Summer Weekend Trips

About one-half of the respondents (52%) took no weekend trips during the summer. One-fifth took only one trip, one-tenth took two, and one-sixth of the respondents took more than two. Persons involved in the largest numbers of weekend trips were living in Districts 1 and 2, and/or Canadians, and/or in income brackets over \$5500, and/or under 40 years of age, and/or highly educated (college), and/or of the third or more generation of the family.

The majority of those who did go on weekend trips travelled within Alberta but generally more than 50 miles from home. The majority of the respondents travelled between one hundred and five hundred miles in a weekend trip. Almost all (97%) travelled by automobile. Most respondents indicated weekend trips lasting for two or three days and indicated that these trips involved two to four persons.





Most frequent destinations included mountains in Alberta or British Columbia, lakes in Alberta or British Columbia, and other general destinations. The main reasons for travelling included visiting friends or relatives, general pleasure oriented activities, nature loving, and relaxation. Activities that were considered most popular by more than one-fifth of the travelling respondents included: relaxation, pleasure driving, swimming, sight-seeing, pleasure walks, picnics, sunbathing, camping, reading, boating, fishing, and outdoor games.

#### B. Winter Weekend Trips

Over two-thirds of the sample took no weekend trips during the winter; however, one-sixth went on one excursion and one-tenth on more than one. Persons most likely to indicate a winter trip were: from District 6, and/or Canadian, and/or third or more generation, and/or with college education, and/or in the highest income brackets, and/or in the highest status occupations, and/or under 25 years of age.

Few persons travelled less than 50 miles from Calgary. Favorite destinations were: general destinations exceeding 50 miles and other than mountains or lakes, mountains, another city, and British Columbia. Over one-half of the travelling respondents (64%) travelled less than 500 miles, although one-fifth travelled more than 1200 miles. Three-quarters indicated automobiles, and one-sixth indicated aircraft as the means of travelling. Three-fifths of the



travelling respondents said that trips lasted for two or three days; one-quarter said four to seven days.

Visiting was the major purpose of the weekend trips during the winter although pleasure activities, nature oriented activities, and relaxation were also popular. Skiing and skating were the most popular activities; curling and ice hockey the least popular.

#### COALDALE

##### A. Summer Weekend Trips

One-third of the respondents (34%) took one or more summer weekend trips. One-quarter of the Canadian and American respondents indicated going on one or two weekend trips. One-sixth of this same group said that they went on more than two weekend trips during the summer. European born persons went on the fewest number of trips. Third or more generation persons also went on the largest number of trips.

##### B. Winter Weekend Trips

One-fifth of the respondents (20%) took one or more winter weekend trips. During the winter, Canadian or American born persons, third generation persons, and those in the highest occupational categories were most likely to have indicated winter travel. Slavic born persons, first generation persons, and those in the lowest occupational categories or unemployed were least likely to have indicated travel.



CROWSNEST PASS

No data on travelling were reported for Crowsnest Pass.

EDMONTON

The only data on travelling reported for Edmonton was that one-half of the Edmonton urban respondents reported taking a summer trip compared to only one-third of the rural respondents who said the same.

GRANDE PRAIRIE

A. Summer Weekend Trips

Slightly less than one-half of the Grande Prairie respondents (47%) indicated that they took at least one weekend trip. Slightly over one-third of the sample (36%) indicated involvement in one, two, or three weekend trips.

B. Winter Weekend Trips

Only 13% of the respondents indicated taking a winter weekend trip. (Over one-half of the respondents did not respond to the question while only one-third gave a definite negative reply.)

LETHBRIDGE

A. Summer Weekend Trips

Just over one-half of the respondents (54%) indicated taking a weekend trip during the summer. One-half of those taking trips said that they took two or less weekend trips during the summer.





Persons taking the most trips were: 36-55 years of age, and/or those in the highest status occupations, and/or those in income brackets greater than \$5500.

Persons taking the least number of trips were: those over 55 years of age, and/or those in the lowest status occupations or unemployed, and/or those in the lowest income bracket.

(Data was not available for winter weekend trips.)

#### RED DEER

##### A. Summer Weekend Trips

About one-half of the Red Deer respondents (48%) took one summer trip and one-third took more than one. Those who were most likely to have indicated a summer trip were: males, and/or Canadians, and/or those 56 to 65 years of age, and/or those with 12 or more years of education, and/or those in income brackets over \$5500, and/or those in all occupational categories except the lowest, housewives and the unemployed.

##### B. Winter Weekend Trips

About one-third of the respondents (36%) took a winter trip. Approximately one-sixth (16%) took more than one trip during the winter season.



Persons most likely to have indicated winter travel were: Canadians, and/or those with 12 or more years of education, and/or those in the highest status occupations, and/or those in the fourth or more generation of the family.

TABER

A. Summer Weekend Trips

More than one-half (58%) of the Taber respondents said that they did not go on any trips. About one-third of the respondents (37%) said that they went on one, two, or three summer weekend trips. First generation respondents took the least number of trips.

B. Winter Weekend Trips

During the winter, two-thirds (67%) of the respondents did not take any trips. One-quarter of the respondents indicated taking only one trip. Canadians, and/or those with college education, and/or those earning over \$8000 were most likely to indicate winter travel.



PART II

C O N C L U S I O N S



## INTRODUCTION

The following consists of a comparison of the data presented above, for each area, and a series of conclusions derived from these data. As a whole, the conclusions recognize two general determining factors in the existence and the creation of recreation services. The first factor can be referred to as "quantity of opportunities" or availability to the greatest number of people, individuals or groups, of the greatest number of existing or potentially existing recreation services. The second factor can be referred to as "quality of opportunities" or the consideration of individuals' or groups' stated desires and interests.

The conclusions attempt to integrate all the data which appeared in the three sections of the first part i.e. "current activities", "desired activities" and "recreation problems", for all the study areas and for both the adults and the adolescents. The conclusions are presented in a point form in order to directly relate them with the third part which lists the recommendations.





POINT 1

It was found that the majority of people (adults and students) in all cities or areas studied, had a substantial amount of leisure time (time outside gainful employment, homemaking or school work). This amount of time can be evaluated at approximately 30 hours per week for adults, and for the students (during the school year). It was also found that: 1) a minority of adults "work" (gainful employment or homemaking) more than 50 hours a week, and 2) a minority of adults "work" less than 30 hours a week.

These findings suggest the two following conclusions:

- I. There is a minority of adults who, due to "work" involvement, do not have as many opportunities to participate in recreation activities and/or to use recreation facilities as other people.
- II. There is a minority of adults who, due to non-work involvement, have more time to either utilize the facilities or participate in programs, or to assist in preparing and organizing programs and in administering facilities than other people.

It can also be noted from the data in the study report that there is no evidence that the amount (hours) of leisure time reported by the respondents refers to continuous or consecutive hours.



POINT 2

Selected socio-economic characteristics of the people who have most leisure time have been found. If we assume that these people can be useful as volunteers in the operation of recreation programs and facilities, and that in doing so, we can provide to these people (or a portion of them) a particular form of leisure activities (in helping others in the area of recreation), it can be concluded that:

- I. The socio-economic characteristics of the people who have most leisure time can be used to identify those who can be recruited to assist in the various aspects of recreation programming such as: leadership, administration, clerical, maintenance, etc.. These socio-economic characteristics are in each town:

Calgary: females, housewives, 18 to 26 years old, third generation, middle occupation status, Canadians.

Coaldale: lowest or highest income bracket, third generation.

Crowsnest Pass: Bellevue residents, males, over 55 years old, first generation, low income bracket, housewives, low status occupation, non-Canadian.



Edmonton: males (winter), housewives, 18 to 26 years old, over 51 years old, college education, high income (winter), low or high status occupation.

Grande Prairie: married (winter), low or high status occupation, male, first generation, 18 to 26 years old, or over 55 years old.

Lethbridge: female, 18 to 36 years old, housewives, low status occupation.

Red Deer: 18 to 26 years old, housewives, high education, high status occupation.

Taber: 18 to 26 years old (summer), high or low status occupation, farmer.

### POINT 3

The adult surveys showed that the "most time consuming" leisure activities and that the "least time consuming" activities were very much the same in all areas. "Watching T.V. and/or going to movies" was the "most time consuming" leisure activity reported in both winter and summer. The following four activities varied slightly in terms of priorities according to each area, but were reported by most areas. These activities were: "playing with children" (Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Red Deer); "reading" (Coaldale, Crowsnest Pass, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Taber); "home improvement" (Coaldale, Crowsnest Pass, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and





Taber); and "visiting friends and places" (Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Red Deer). Interestingly enough, visiting friends and places was also the "least time consuming" leisure activity for more than 30% of the sample in Calgary, Crowsnest Pass and Grande Prairie. Home improvement was also the "least time consuming" activity in Red Deer. The three other "least time consuming" leisure activities mentioned by more than 30% of the sample were: church activities (Coaldale, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Taber), pleasure driving (Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Taber), and playing cards (Grande Prairie).

The student surveys showed that the "most time consuming" leisure activities were very similar in all areas and were, to a certain extent, similar to adult activities. "Watching T.V. and/or going to movies" was indicated as the first or second most time consuming "general leisure activity" in all cities except Edmonton (where it was third), Coaldale (where it was fourth) and Crowsnest Pass. "Visiting friends and places" was reported as either the first or the second "most time consuming" general leisure activity in all cities except Grande Prairie (where it was third) and Crowsnest Pass (where it was fifth). "Pleasure driving", "participating in dances and/or parties", "going to cafes", "attending sports events" (except in Crowsnest Pass), "drinking and/or pool" (except in Lethbridge and Coaldale), "cooking" (except in Coaldale and Crowsnest Pass), "holiday



trips" (except in Crowsnest Pass), and "playing cards" (except in Coaldale) were general leisure activities most time consuming among the students, but not among the adults. On the other hand, the "sports and nature oriented leisure activities" which were the most time consuming among the students in all cities were, in the summer: swimming, camping, softball, baseball, hunting, fishing, riding, tennis, bowling, boating, football and badminton. In the winter they were: tobogganing, skating, swimming, badminton and bowling.

If we assume that most of the people, or a substantial number of people who are not engaged in the "most time consuming" leisure activities will pursue these activities in the future, whatever new opportunities are offered, and if we assume that these activities are socially desirable, it can be concluded that:

- I. There is a need to improve the quality of existing recreation activities which refer to the above reported most time consuming current leisure activities. It should be noted however, that some activities were not reported as most time consuming, possibly because of lacking opportunities such as lack of facilities. This is examined in point 4.



POINT 4

It was found that most adults in most areas wanted increased participation in their current leisure activities. The three areas in which more than two-thirds of the adults wanted increased participation were: Taber, Red Deer and Lethbridge. The two areas in which less than 50% of the adults wanted increased participation were: Edmonton (estimated 10%) and Crowsnest Pass (estimated 20%). In the other areas: Calgary, Coaldale and Grande Prairie, one-half of the adults wanted increased participation in their current leisure activities. (Information on this topic was not available for the students.)

The kinds of activities for which increased participation was desired were specified in four areas: Coaldale, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Taber. As a whole, the same activities were mentioned in each area. These activities are: 1) home-oriented or passive activities such as watching T.V., puttering around the house, etc., 2) attending sports events or spectator sports, 3) travelling, visiting friends or places, or pleasure driving, and 4) cultural and educational activities.

It was found that the obstacles to the adults increased participation in recreation activities were very similar in each area. The main obstacle in each area was: "lack of time". The second most important obstacle in each area (except Lethbridge and Coaldale) was: "lack of facilities and equipment". In Lethbridge, the second obstacle was "health" while in Coaldale it was "money". The other obstacles were, in each area, one or more of the following: money, transportation, family ties, health, and climate.





It was found that the majority of adults in each area (except in Red Deer - 49%) wanted additional recreation activities. The adults most desiring additional activities were in Calgary and Coaldale.

The additional activity most desired by the adults, in all areas, was: "active athletics or sports". The second most desired additional activity varied according to the area: in Calgary and Edmonton it was "social activities"; in Lethbridge, Grande Prairie and Crowsnest Pass it was "self-improvement activities", and in Red Deer and Coaldale it was "travelling". The third most desired additional activity was either "travelling" or "self-improvement activities", in all areas except Crowsnest Pass. The fourth most desired additional activity was either "home oriented activities" or "hobbies" in all areas except Crowsnest Pass. One additional activity particularly desired in the Crowsnest Pass was "spectator activities".

It was found that the majority of the students in each area except in Lethbridge (46%) wanted additional recreation activities. The additional activity most desired by the students, in all places (except Crowsnest Pass and Coaldale) was: "nature-oriented activities". In Crowsnest Pass it was: "excitement activities" and in Coaldale it was: "group athletics". The third activity most desired by the





students varied according to area: in Edmonton, Red Deer, Crowsnest Pass and Taber it was "group athletics"; in Grande Prairie and Lethbridge it was "social activities" and, in Calgary it was "excitement activities". The other activity most desired in Red Deer and Calgary was "travelling". It was found that the obstacles to the adults participation in additional recreation activities were similar to the obstacles to "increased participation in recreation activities". The main obstacle reported in each area (except Taber) was: "lack of time". In Taber, the main obstacle was "lack of transportation". The second main obstacle reported was either "lack of equipment and/or facilities" (in Coaldale, Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge or Taber) or, "lack of money" (in Calgary, Edmonton and Red Deer). The third main obstacle reported was either "lack of equipment and/or facilities" or "lack of money" except in Crowsnest Pass where it was "lack of competence" and in Grande Prairie where it was "lack of transportation". The other obstacles were, in each area, one or more of the following: transportation, money, lack of public interest or of initiative, and health problems.

It was found that the obstacles to the students participation in additional recreation activities were very similar to the obstacles met by adults with a difference in emphasis. "Lack of time" was mentioned as the first obstacle in two cities: Lethbridge and Red Deer. "Lack of money" was mentioned as the first obstacle in Calgary and



Edmonton. "Lack of facilities" was mentioned as the first obstacle in Grande Prairie. Other obstacles were mentioned which were directly related to a certain type of desired activity.

It was found that in each area a minority of people felt the recreation facilities inadequate for their own age group, and wanted additional or better facilities. In each area the major type of recreation facility desired was: athletic facility. The two other types most commonly mentioned were meeting places and clubs. This finding appears consistent with the above findings on "obstacles to participation in desired activities".

It was found that the adults of all areas thought the age group most in need of additional recreation programs was: "the teens". However, three other groups were referred to as most "needy" in terms of recreation programs. These groups were: 1) persons over 55 years of age, in Calgary, Coaldale, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Taber; 2) "the children" (under 13) in Calgary, Coaldale, Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Taber; and 3) persons between 35 and 55 years of age in Crowsnest Pass, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

If we assume that the above reported activities for which increased participation and additional participation were desired are socially desirable, and if we assume that the respondents' dissatisfaction is due to various obstacles, it can be concluded that:



- I. There is a need to eliminate the obstacles to participation in the above desired activities.
- II. There is a need to increase the availability of recreation facilities and programs to the above selected areas and groups.

#### POINT 5

It was found that the majority of adults in each area showed low feelings of isolation, demoralization and disorganization towards life (scores of 0, 1, 2) on the Srole Anomie Scale. However, some people did show strong feelings. The areas in which people showed the highest degrees of anomie (scores of 3, 4 and 5) were, in order: Crowsnest Pass, Taber and Calgary. The areas which showed the lowest degrees of anomie were: Lethbridge and Coaldale. The kind of people who showed high degrees of anomie were those with a low education (less than 7 years) and/or low income brackets (less than \$2000) in Crowsnest Pass, and/or low status occupations (see Appendix C) in Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Taber, and/or Slavic born in Lethbridge. In Calgary, they were those in District 6 and/or those with high educations and/or those with high incomes and/or with high status occupations, those non-working, those who were housewives and those with ages above 50.

Also, it was found that the majority of students in each area showed low feelings of isolation, despair and demoralization towards





life or society. However, some students did show such strong feelings. The three areas in which the students showed the highest degree of anomie were: Crowsnest Pass (46%), Edmonton (42%) and Coaldale (41%). The two cities in which the fewest students showed a high degree of anomie (scores of 3, 4 and 5) were: Lethbridge (22.4%) and Red Deer (20%).

- I. If we assume that strong feelings of anomie are unhealthy for the individuals concerned as well as for the society as a whole, there is a need to reduce such feelings.

#### POINT 6

It was found that the majority of the adults in each area endorsed moderately (scores of 8-13) the protestant ethic as represented by an eighteen point scale. On the other hand, it was found that, in general, the adults were getting more satisfaction from their work than from their leisure activities. (This second finding applies only to the five areas where the question was asked: Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Taber.) The main characteristics of the people most endorsing the protestant ethic, in most areas were: those over 50 years of age; those of low income, and those of low education (see Appendix C). Those who got more satisfaction from their work than from their leisure activities were in the medial or high occupational status (see Appendix C).



The majority of the students in each town (except Crowsnest Pass - for which data was not available) scored either in the medial range of the protestant ethic scale (Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Taber), or in the lower and medial range (Calgary, Coaldale, Edmonton and Lethbridge).

From these findings we can conclude:

- I. That most people, especially the adults, do not perceive themselves as living in a leisure-oriented society.
- II. That a minority of the people probably perceive recreation activities as a "waste of time".

#### POINT 7

It was found that the desire for more or less organized (structured) activities varied according to the area studied, and to a certain extent according to the age group (students/adults). The area in which more adults desired less organized recreation activities than those who wanted more organized activities were: Calgary (55% vs 25%); Edmonton (50% vs 33%) and Grande Prairie (43% vs 35%). The areas in which more students desired less organized activities were: Calgary (58% vs 33%), Edmonton (55% vs 40%), Grande Prairie (49% vs 44%) and Lethbridge (48% vs 30%). In Red Deer the number of students who desired less organized activities was the same as those who desired more organized activities. (This kind of data was not reported



for Crowsnest Pass). The following can be concluded from these findings:

- I. There is a need for low structured (less organized) recreation activities for the adults in Calgary, Edmonton and Grande Prairie, and for the students in Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge.

#### POINT 8

It was found that the adults' view of the adequacy of youth recreation facilities differed greatly between areas. In two areas the majority of the adults felt that the youth facilities were inadequate. These areas were: Coaldale (82%) and Crowsnest Pass (73%). In the other areas, the minority percentages of adults who felt that the youth facilities were inadequate varied greatly. In Grande Prairie, 46% of the adult respondents felt the youth facilities inadequate; in Taber this percentage was down to 40%; in Calgary to 35%; in Edmonton to 33%, and in Lethbridge to 27%. (This type of data was not reported for Red Deer). According to the adults, the existing recreation facilities for youth were over-crowded, costly and lacking in "variety of time/opportunity". From this it can be concluded:

- I. Although the adults' view of the adequacy of youth facilities can vary from the youths' view, the consensus obtained from Coaldale and Crowsnest Pass strongly suggests that there is a need to examine the adequacy of youth facilities in these areas.



POINT 9

It was found that the adults' views of the fairness of operation of recreation facilities varied in each area. However, in each area there was only a minority of adults who thought that the facilities were not operated fairly. This group of adults represented the following percentages of the respondents in each area: in Crowsnest Pass - 20%, Taber - 18%, Edmonton - 15%, Lethbridge - 14%, Calgary - 13%, Grande Prairie - 15% (regarding the public facilities, but only 6% regarding the private facilities), and finally in Coaldale - 8% of the adults did not think that the facilities were fairly operated.

The students' view of the fairness used in operating recreation facilities varied according to each area. The proportion of students who felt that the recreation facilities were not operated fairly was 54% in Crowsnest Pass, 31% in Calgary, 30% in Grande Prairie, 27% in Lethbridge, 27% in Edmonton, 21% in Coaldale, 18% in Red Deer and 16% in Taber.

The following can be concluded from the above findings:

- I. There is a need to examine the fairness in operation of facilities as it concerns the adolescent students of Crowsnest Pass.

POINT 10

It was found that in all areas (except Red Deer for which this data was not reported) the majority of adults were satisfied or





indifferent with the appropriate location of the recreation facilities. Among the areas, the one in which the adults were most dissatisfied was Crowsnest Pass. In this recreational area, 32% of the adults thought that the facilities were "too scattered" while 17% thought that the facilities were "too concentrated" in one area (a total of 49% dissatisfied adults).

The students' view on the location of facilities shows much more dissatisfaction than the adults. In Calgary 60%, and in Grande Prairie 53% of the students thought the facilities "too scattered". In Edmonton 46% thought the facilities too scattered (and 24% thought them too concentrated). In Lethbridge, the same proportion (35%) thought the facilities either "too scattered" or "too centralized". In Red Deer, 38% thought them "too scattered" and 25% "too centralized". In Coaldale, 34% thought the facilities "too centralized" while 22% thought them "too scattered". In Crowsnest Pass, 30% of the students thought the facilities "too scattered" and 20% "too centralized". Finally, in Taber, where the students were most satisfied with the facilities, 26% thought them "too centralized" and 23% thought them "too scattered".

The following can be concluded from the above findings:

- I. There is a need for a solution to the Crowsnest Pass adults' dissatisfaction with the location of recreation facilities.



II. There is a need to solve the Calgary and Grande Prairie students' dissatisfaction with the location of the facilities.

III. There is a need to solve the Lethbridge students' conflict of views regarding the location of facilities.

#### POINT 11

It was found that in all areas, except Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge, the majority of the students believed the area "good for teenagers" to live in. In Crowsnest Pass, 61% of the students thought the area was "bad for teenagers" to live in. In Grande Prairie nearly the same number of students thought that it was a "good" area to live in for teenagers (49%) as thought that it was a "bad" area (44%). In Lethbridge, the difference between those believing it was a "good" area (49%) and those believing it was a "bad" area (30%) was not very high. The place that the highest number of students (69%) believed was a "good" area for teenagers to live in and which the lowest number of students (21%) believed it was a "bad" area for teenagers to live in, was Red Deer.

The following can be concluded from these findings:

I. The students of Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge are not particularly attracted by their respective areas.



POINT 12

Of all the areas studied, the one which seemed to have the most problems related to recreation - whether it was high anomie, high perception of inadequate facilities, or high dissatisfaction with the location of facilities was: Crowsnest Pass. From this, the following can be concluded:

- I. That there is a need for a total approach to the Crowsnest Pass recreation situation. It is suspected that a great variety of factors need to be understood in this area prior to the statement of any specific solution to particular recreation problems.

POINT 13

In most of the areas for which data are available, it was found that about half of the people take weekend summer trips as a way of recreation, but that it is a minority (13% - 36%) who take weekend trips during the winter. It was also found that those who travel the least tend to be those with income under \$5500 a year, those of low occupational status (see Appendix C) and those with less than a college education. Moreover, it appeared that most of those who travelled during the weekend drove more than 50 miles from their hometown. These data suggest the following conclusion:

- I. That highways around Calgary, Coaldale, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Taber are used for recreation travelling on weekends by half of the population in the





summer and about a third of the population in the winter,  
and these people are of middle and high socio-economic  
status.



PART III

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S



## RECOMMENDATION 1

In order to make recreation programs and facilities available to small groups, great coordination and flexibility in "scheduling" is necessary. This implies: 1) the setting up of a central registry of programs or bank of information on available programs and facilities, and a system to disseminate this information: "community information centers" could be considered as models; 2) the availability of facilities upon request at any time of the day or of the week; and 3) the realization that the needs of any small groups for any small amount of time are as important as highly structured programming.

## RECOMMENDATION 2

Recruiting efforts for volunteers in operating recreation programs and facilities should be directed towards the kind of people who, in each area, have one or more of the following characteristics:

Calgary: females, housewives, 18 to 26 years old, third generation, middle occupation status, Canadians.

Coaldale: lowest or highest income bracket, third generation.

Crowsnest Pass: Bellevue residents, males, over 55 years old, first generation, low income bracket, housewives, low status occupation, non-Canadian.

Edmonton: males (winter), housewives, 18 to 26 years old, over 51 years old, college education, high income (winter), low or high status occupation.



Grande Prairie: married (winter), low or high status occupation,  
male, first generation, 18 to 26 years old or over  
55 years old.

Lethbridge: female, 18 to 36 years old, housewives, low status  
occupation.

Red Deer: 18 to 26 years old, housewives, high education, high  
status occupation.

Taber: 18 to 26 years old (summer), high or low status occupation,  
farmer.

In all areas, there could also be the students (summer) and  
the unemployed (gainful employment).

### RECOMMENDATION 3

If we understand the term "quality" as - any desirable state  
of content and form, we can say that any "improvement" of the  
activities in the following table (page 137) will vary according to  
each one. The following are suggested ways in which the major  
activities above can be improved:

In terms of "watching T.V. and/or movies" quality could be  
introduced by recreation leaders in linking this interest of the  
community people with community consciousness. In order to do so,  
various approaches can be used. First, community people could be  
involved in the presentation and in the selection of films at the  
neighborhood level. Second, community people could be involved  
in the production of film. Such production could include film





sequence related to their community either in terms of problems (explorative) or in terms of characteristics (descriptive). These two ways can be referred to as pilot projects. Also, a greater quality in reception and a greater number of alternatives in terms of programs (involving a greater number of channels) could be developed.

In terms of "visiting friends and places", and "pleasure driving" quality can be introduced by recreation leaders in linking the interests of the individuals with the ecology of the area. In order to do so, various approaches can be used. First, recreation leaders could work closely with tourist agencies - private and public. Second, recreation leaders could be involved in planning roads considered to be "scenic drives". Third, the recreation leaders could look critically at the location, capacity and operation of meeting places available in the city. In regard to this point, the availability and attractiveness of space at low cost in restaurants, bars, discotheques and sports or cultural centers could be examined.

In terms of "home improvement" recreation leaders could consider setting up a pilot project whereby home improvement consultants would be available (free or at a minimal charge) to help those interested in this particular activity. Another approach could be to



develop programs such as a "crash-course" in the area of home improvement.

In terms of "playing with children" recreation leaders could be helpful in establishing programs and facilities which would admit simultaneously both the parents and the children.

In terms of "active sports" recreation leaders could acknowledge the fact that the sports mentioned are either of an individual type as opposed to group sports, and are of an unstructured nature. This suggests the need for a very flexible schedule of usage of facilities which could accomodate group participation as well as very individualized programs.

The following types of existing recreation activities should be improved in terms of quality according to each area and each age group (i.e. students and adults):

Adult Activities

Watching T.V./ Movies	Playing With Children	Reading	Home Improvement	Visiting friends/ places
All areas	Calgary Edmonton Grande Prairie Lethbridge Red Deer	All areas except Calgary & Grande Prairie	All areas except Calgary	Calgary Edmonton Grande Prairie Lethbridge



Student Activities

Watching T.V./ Movies	Visiting Friends/ Places	Pleasure Driving	Dances/ Parties	Going to Cafes	Attending Sports Events
All areas except Coaldale & Crowsnest Pass	All areas except Crowsnest Pass	All areas	All areas	All areas	All areas except Crowsnest Pass
Drinking/ Pool	Cooking	Holiday Trip	Playing Cards	Active* Sports	
All areas except Lethbridge & Coaldale	All areas except Crowsnest Pass & Coaldale	All areas except Crowsnest Pass & Coaldale	All areas except Coaldale	All areas	

\* A lengthy list of sports and nature oriented activities was reported which should also be taken into account.

RECOMMENDATION 4

A. Recreation leaders should acknowledge the fact that although most people in each area except Edmonton and Crowsnest Pass wanted increased participation in their current leisure activities, and although most people in each area except Red Deer wanted to participate in additional recreation activities, the majority of the people in each area did not think that additional recreation facilities were needed for their own age group (adults).

B. Recreation leaders should acknowledge the fact that according to the majority of the adults in each area, the age group most urgently in





need of recreation programs was: "the teens".

Recreation programming should also seriously consider centering the efforts on the other most needy groups. These groups are: those over 55 years of age in Calgary, Coaldale, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Taber; "the children" (under 13) in Calgary, Coaldale, Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Taber; those aged between 35 and 55 years old in Crowsnest Pass, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

C. The following obstacles to desired increased participation and participation in additional recreation activities must be eliminated or taken into account by recreation planners and developers (leaders and administrators): lack of time, lack of facilities and equipment, lack of money, lack of transportation, family ties, health and climate.

The following are some ways in which the major obstacle can be dealt with by the recreation specialists:

In regard to "lack of time", it is suggested that recreation specialists make available to the people, the results of research studies on re-scheduling of work hours to allow greater blocks of leisure time. This could enlighten the people as to the ways they can save more time for leisure activities. Also, as mentioned above (Recommendation 1) the programs and facilities schedules should be made more flexible and widely known.



In terms of "lack of facilities and equipment" the following types of facilities should be made more available to the adults in the various areas: all areas - active athletics or sports facilities; in Calgary and Edmonton -social activity facilities; in Lethbridge, Grande Prairie and Crowsnest Pass - self-improvement facilities; and finally in Coaldale, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Taber and Crowsnest Pass - spectator sports facilities. The following types of facilities and/or equipment should be made more available to the adolescent students: in all areas - individual athletic facilities; in each area except Crowsnest Pass and Coaldale - equipment for nature-oriented activities; in Coaldale - equipment and facilities for group athletics; and finally, in Crowsnest Pass - pool and drinking facilities.

In regard to "lack of transportation" the Taber and Grande Prairie areas should be the first places among the eight, to be dealt with by recreation leaders. This problem also suggests that recreation leaders consider their role as organizers of means of transportation for those interested in the programs offered.

In regard to "lack of money" it is suggested that the cost of participation in programs in the following areas be more accessible to low income people: Calgary, Edmonton, Coaldale and



Red Deer. It should also be considered to allocate, in any estimate of the basic standard of living, sufficient money for recreation activities.

Competent recreation leaders should be hired for the Crowsnest Pass area.

Special programs should be set up in each town, but particularly in Lethbridge, for people who, due to health problems, cannot participate in regular recreation programs.

Problems referred to as "family ties" could be dealt with by recreation leaders through the setting up of programs which serve both adults and children simultaneously. On the other hand, sub-programs such as babysitting, and homemaking should be considered, where a housewife is involved in a main program.

#### RECOMMENDATION 5

Recreation leaders should not be alarmed by the phenomenon of anomie since, as a whole, the feelings expressed were quite moderate. However, it should be acknowledged that such feelings were stronger among adults in Crowsnest Pass, Taber and Calgary and among students in Crowsnest Pass, Edmonton and Coaldale. For these people the leaders must demonstrate much patience, must find ways to indicate that "progress"



can be made, or is being made, and must indicate that recreation can have a beneficial effect on life.

#### RECOMMENDATION 6

Recreation leaders should acknowledge the fact that for some people, recreation activities are viewed more or less as a "waste of time", and that success in operating programs with these people must not be immediately expected. For those people, recreation activities must center around "profitable" tasks such as educational or business-like ventures. Also, educational programs showing the positive effects of recreation on the individual and the society, should be initiated or continued. The kinds of people who would most benefit from these opportunities are, in general: those over 50 years of age, the low income groups, the low educated group and those in medial and high occupational status groups (see Appendix C).

#### RECOMMENDATION 7

Future or actual recreation programs for adults should be less structured or organized in the following areas: Calgary (except in districts 4, 5 and 6), Edmonton and Grande Prairie. The actual and future programs for adolescent students should be less organized or structured in the following areas: Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge. It should, however, be taken into account that in all





the above areas, a substantial minority of people desired more structured recreation activities. The extreme case is Red Deer, where half of the students wanted more structured activities and half wanted less structured activities.

#### RECOMMENDATION 8

The adults' view of the adequacy of recreation facilities in all areas should be seriously considered. However, the youth facilities in Coaldale and Crowsnest Pass should receive priority of consideration, and should be thoroughly examined.

#### RECOMMENDATION 9

The adolescent students' view of the fairness of operation of recreation facilities should be seriously considered in all areas. However, the modes of operation in Crowsnest Pass should receive priority of consideration and should be thoroughly examined.

#### RECOMMENDATION 10

- A. Better planning in terms of the location of recreation facilities for adults must be done in Crowsnest Pass. Such planning must take into account the fact that the students' views contradict the adults' views.



- B. Better planning in terms of the location of recreation facilities for students must be done in Lethbridge.
- C. Recreation facilities for adolescent students should be less scattered in Calgary, Grande Prairie, Edmonton and Red Deer, and they should be more scattered in: Crowsnest Pass and Coaldale.

#### RECOMMENDATION 11

Recreation leaders should take into account the fact that in Crowsnest Pass, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge the adolescent students are not attracted by their respective areas. The implications or consequences of such phenomenon should be carefully studied.

#### RECOMMENDATION 12

For all areas studied, the Crowsnest Pass regional recreation area seems to be the one which would most benefit from a total or wholistic approach to its recreation situation. Such an approach should attempt to take into consideration all the factors which seem to cause various problems with implications for recreational development. Consequently, it is suggested that a recreation task force consisting of planners and developers be established in order to re-examine the area and prepare the best developmental plans possible.

#### RECOMMENDATION 13

Considering the limited proportion and the particular socio-economic



characteristics of those who use highways for weekend recreation travelling it is recommended that:

- 1) The taxation schemes or means of financing highways (around Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, and Taber) which involve the total population, should be seriously reconsidered.
- 2) The assumption sometimes held by municipal recreation authorities that most people leave their hometown on weekends should be revised. This is mostly true for the winter season.

It should be noted that a specification of the four types of socio-economic characteristics used in the Conclusions and Recommendations appear in Appendix C.

It should also be noted that the above recommendations are based on surveys taken in 1968, and may have been considered prior to publication of this report.





A P P E N D I C E S



## APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A

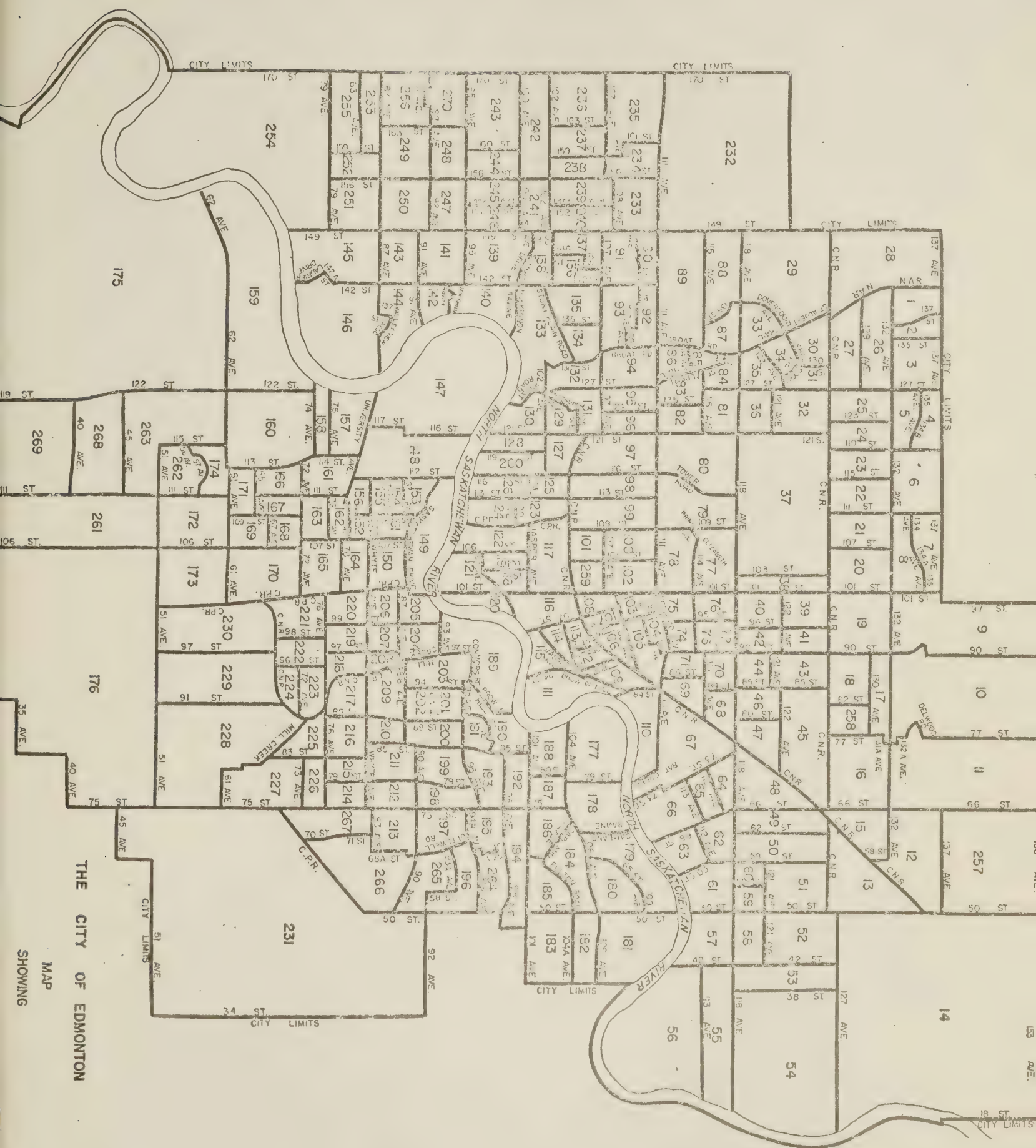
Edmonton Recreation Districts and Corresponding  
Census Tracts, Electoral Districts and Enumeration Areas

Recreation Districts	Census Tracts*	Electoral Districts	Enumeration Areas
1	21, 40, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63		
2	3, 8, 13, 17, 36, 37, 38, 56, 57, 58	809	-3761x, +213, +214, +215, +216
3	1, 35, 55	809	-478
4	2, 52, 53, 54	809	+419
5	7, 12, 16, 49, 50		
6	5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 39, 50	807	-101
7	4, 9, 14, 18 19	807 ----- 809	+101 ----- -213, -216
8	26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48	808	-181, -182, -183, -184, -185
9	24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 44	808	-109 +181, -184
10	22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 33	808	-351, -352, -353, -354, -377
11 & 12	45	808	+351, -354, +377
13		809	9
14		807	301x

\* Census of Canada, 1966, Edmonton Census Tract Bulletin, e-26, 95-626, Enumeration area Print-out No. 1, Alberta, 1966.



## APPENDIX A (continued . . . . )







APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B

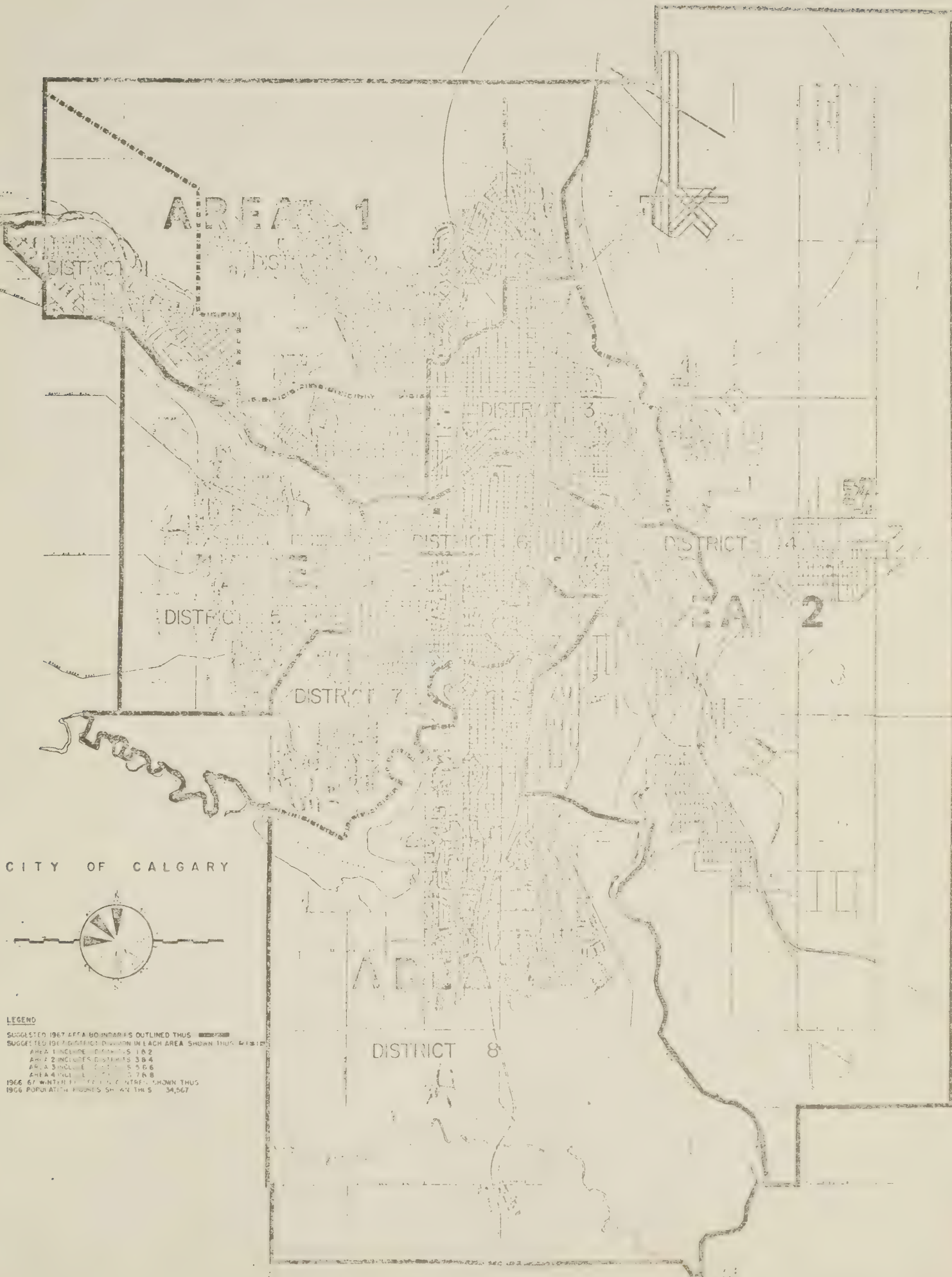
Calgary Recreation Districts and Corresponding  
Census Tracts, Electoral Districts and Enumeration Areas

Recreation Districts	Census Tracts*	Electoral Districts	Enumeration Areas
1	35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43 (44)	805	-110, -101, -102, -103, 378/x, 380/x, 381/x, 382/x, 383/x.
2	44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51	805	-378/x, -384/x, -380/x, -201, -202, -211, -216
3	27, 28, 30, 31, (35), (36), (47), 48, (49), 52, 53 (54)	805	+101), 103), +110, +201), +202), +211), 216, +24, 25
4	1, (20), (21), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 54	805 806	-24, -25 +60, 61, 62, 17, 18, -13, -14, -15, -16
5	8, 9, 10, 11, (13) (13), (34), 39, 40 41	806	+256, 257, 258, 259, 265, 266, 267, 323
6	19, 21, (22), 29 32, 33, 34	806	-17, 18, +13, -16, -323
7	7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	806	-256), -259), -265), -267), -28, -29, -30
8	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 (17), 20	806	+28), -30), -60), -62)

\* Census of Canada, 1966, Calgary Census Tract, Bulletin CT95-625, Enumeration Area Print-out No. 1, Alberta 1966.



# APPENDIX B (continued . . . . .)







## APPENDIX C



## SPECIFICATION OF FOUR BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Depending on the area studied, certain categories of socio-economic characteristics in the original studies have been found to be slightly overlapping. The following shows the extent to which the categories have overlapped and what is specifically meant by the general characteristics.

### A. Categories of Occupation

Level of Occupation	Hollingshead Scale
High	[ 1 Higher Executives of Large Concerns, Proprietors and Major Professionals 2 Business Managers, Proprietors of Medium Sized Businesses, and Lesser Professionals 3 Administrative Personnel, Owners Small Businesses, and Minor Professionals
Medial	[ 4 Clerical and Sales Workers, Technicians, and Owners of Small Businesses 5 Skilled Manual Employees 6 Machine Operators and Semi-Skilled Employees
Low	[ 7 Unskilled Employees Unemployed and Housewives

### B. Categories of Age

Young	[ under 25 25 - 36
Middle	[ 36 - 55
Old	[ Over 55



C. Categories of Income

Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> less than \$2000
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$2000 - \$2999
Medial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$3000 - \$3999
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$4000 - \$4499
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$4500 - \$4999
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$5000 - \$5499
High	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5500 - \$5900
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$6000 - \$6499
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$6500 - \$6999
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$7000 - \$7999
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8000 or more

NOTE: The poverty level used in 1967 by D.B.S. was \$1740 for unattached individuals and 2900, 3480, 4060, and 4640 for families of 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more members.

D. Categories of Education

Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 6 years
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 - 9 years
Medial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 - 11 years
		<input type="checkbox"/> 12 years
High	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> College
		<input type="checkbox"/> Over









